Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Democratic tiger is now confined to his chosen lair in the jungles of Mississippi.

IT IS said that Senator Don Cameron is going to build a mansion in Washington that will cost him $250,000.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, will be married to the Arch-Duchess Maria Christine, of Austria, on the 27th of the present month.

TWENTY FIVE barrels of flour were purchased on the Produce Exchange, New York City, last Thursday, for Queen Victoria and her family, at nine dollars a barrel.

AS A MAN who cannot carry his own State has no business to be a Democratic candidate for President, therefore, the candidates for 1880 will have to come from Yazoo.

PROF. C. V. RILEY, chief of the United States Entomological Commission, has just returned from the South, where he has been making a thorough study of insects which injuriously affect the cotton crop.

DURING the electric light panic, the late General Hooker made a shrewd investment in gas stock in Cincinnati, which contributed greatly to enable him, at death, to leave an estate worth $100,000.

THE solidity of the North has set in motion a lot of rumors that the solid South is going to split. Its too thin, however. They cannot feed us that kind of taffy. It won't work. The North is solid, and will remain so.

A BOSTON paper drops into poetry, and varies a well-known nursery ballad thus, for the benefit of its Southern readers:

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will poor rebels do then, poor things?
They'll vote "tissues" by shoals,
Keep the "nigs" from the polls.
And hide State rights under their wings—
poor things.

SAMUEL HOLLENDER, of Elizabeth, N. J., received in a joke, one vote for Justice of the Peace. Only one candidate was nominated for the office, but when the returns reached Trenton, it was found that there were five vacancies to fill, and Hollender was declared elected and commissioned to fill one of them.

THE National Republican Executive Committee has been called to meet at Washington, D. C., December 17th. A chairman will be selected in place of Senator Chandler, deceased, and a secretary in place of R. C. McCormick, resigned. The time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention will also be decided upon.

SCHULER COLFAX says the man for the Republicans to nominate is the man who can poll the most votes. That is just so. We do not want to set up idols or become man worshipers. The principles of the Republican party are just, right and Godlike, and it is principles we are fighting for—not men.

AND NOW San Francisco tells us that the presence of Gen. Grant was a great financial blessing to the city; that money long hoarded up was brought out; that the poor were well paid, and that money flew around loose and was easy to get. If the General is such a panacea for hard times, would it not be well, instead of making a Presidential candidate out of him, to just move him about wherever trade seems to need starting up, and when he gets things moving and money plenty, send him somewhere else? We just offer this as a suggestion to those who seem to think that the near presence of this great man is a cure or all ills.

The Battle of 1880.

The campaign of 1880 is to be one of the most important contests since the birth of the republic. In view of this fact, it is the duty of Republicans all over the State to put the most active party workers in the important official positions in the party. The success of the Republican party and principles in the coming contest is necessary to the safety of the republic, to good government, to law and order, to the protection of the lives of citizens, to the honest payment of the nation's obligations, to the improvement, education and uplifting of the masses. It is the duty of each individual Republican, therefore, to feel and act as though his individual effort was required to bring about success. At the last county convention the duty of appointing a chairman of the county committee for this great contest was placed in the hands of the chairman of the convention, Gen. James A. Beaver. It was an important and responsible trust, and has been faithfully and satisfactorily performed in the appointment of John I. Rankin, Esq., of this place. Mr. Rankin is one of the most active workers in the party, and will do as much as any chairman can to redeem Centre county from the thralldom of the party which now rules it to its ruin. But while this is so, we must all remember that the chairman of the county committee can do but little of himself. If the Republicans all over the county do not lend him their aid, his efforts will be paralyzed. In Mr. Rankin our party will find a man eager and willing to do all that it is in the power of man to do. He will leave no stone unturned to compass the defeat of the rebel Democracy next fall. Let every Republican lend him their aid—we mean every one; we do not want any Republican reader to think that these remarks apply to his neighbor; they are for all; we are all equally interested in the success of the Republican party next fall, not as party men but as patriots and lovers of our country. Do not say you are not a politician, and excuse yourself from the performance of duty on that account. The Government is being assailed by rebels and traitors. The blood of martyrs in the cause of freedom comes up to us from the South demanding our sympathy and aid. The murdered son and daughter of Judge Chisholm hold up their little hands, and turn their blood stained faces to the North and demand justice. Let no Republican remain idle while a contest is going on to right such wrongs, to rebuke such a barbarism, for he who does not enter his earnest protest against such assaults upon law and order is himself in a measure responsible, is no true patriot or lover of his country, for such barbarism leads down to national decay and ruin.

We hope, therefore, that every Republican in every township and borough in Centre county will prepare himself in earnest for this most important struggle. Do not depend upon the chairman of the county committee for everything, but organize for local work, and co-operate with the chairman, and ask him to assist you only in such matters as it is necessary to call upon him for aid. See that all taxes are paid in your several precincts, and raise money yourselves for local work and effort. Remember that the chairman will have many ways to spend his money, and instead of being a burden to him every township should contribute something to carry on the work.

Now, Republicans, go to work, and let us see which shall be the banner township in the great battle for freedom in 1880. Republicans, go to work in earnest; you have a good leader in our efficient chairman. Now, with a strong pull all together, we will do a good work for our country, for humanity, for peace, law and order.

ALL the Republican State officers in New York are elected except State Engineer.

MYRON A. BUELL, who was hanged at Cooperstown, New York, last Friday, for the murder of Catharine Richards, possessed in a marked degree, many attributes that would give him a claim to be called a model young man. He never drank a drop of liquor in his life; never used tobacco in any form; never played cards; never went to a circus; and had a remarkable memory for sermons, and yet he allowed one passion to obtain such control over him as to make him a murderer. He worked for a farmer in Plainfield, New York, and fell in love with the daughter, a young lady fourteen years old. He was only twenty-one. The parents of the girl did not look with favor upon his suit. He left the field where he was at work and went to the house where he found the girl alone and enticed her outside, and after outraging her, murdered her in a most brutal manner and threw her body into the yard with the cattle, to give the appearance as though she had been gored to death. He was convicted entirely upon circumstantial evidence, but before the execution, made a confession admitting all that was charged against him. At the execution, while the sheriff was pinioning his arms, the poor, unfortunate boy wept continually with his eyes fixed upon the crowd. He died without a struggle.

MAJOR MARCUS A. RENO, who so cowardly left Gen. Custer to his fate, and was suspended from the army some two years ago, for conduct unbecoming an officer, has again got into trouble. He celebrated his return to the army by getting gloriously drunk, and while in this condition, he invaded the rooms of a post trader's wife, and assaulted her indecently; was knocked down by the post trader's clerk, and, later, got into a quarrel with the surgeon of the regiment. For all this he is again to be tried by court martial upon the following charges: Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Specifications 1st, conduct grossly indecent in the presence of Mrs. Farnshaw; 2d, drunkenness before enlisted men; 3d, engaging in a disgraceful quarrel at the Post club room. This time, he will, without doubt, be expelled for all time, but he should have been before, for he was charged with a score of crimes, among which were drunkenness, cowardice, incompetence in battle, and an assault on Mrs. Bell. If he had not been a West Pointer, he would have been bounced quickly.

"SMALL farms and diversified labor are the great needs of the South. Our section will become more thrifty and prosperous as soon as the huge plantations are divided into small farms, owned and occupied by industrious laborers, who become more substantial, law-abiding citizens as soon as they become owners of the soil."—*Memphis Appeal.* To which the Toledo *Blade* appropriately adds: "Nothing truer than this was ever said of the South. But the *Appeal* should go farther and remind its readers that nothing but the most absolute freedom for political belief and social customs will ever induce the emigration to the South of the men who make the industrious small farmers which the South so much needs. It does not matter whether these small farmers are Democrats or not; they will not go South until there is freedom there. Nor will the poor whites in the South ever develop into the class the *Appeal* desires, until there is a social revolution there which will trample down political ostracism, and make school houses as plentiful as apple-jack distilleries before the war."

GOVERNOR PHELPS, of Missouri, has written a letter declaring that the whole power of the State shall be used to punish the murderers who lynched "Bill" Young, after his acquittal. He has sent General Mitchell to Clark county to arrest the ringleaders, but the officers are under a reign of terror, Judge Anderson refuses to issue a warrant without the presence of militia to protect him.

THE elections this fall are a judgement of ouster to the following United States Senators: W. H. Eaton, of Connecticut, Democrat, Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, Republican, Theo. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, Democrat, A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, Democrat, William A. Wallace, (more commonly known as Coffee-Pot Wallace,) of Pennsylvania, Democrat. The Senate at present stands Democrats 42, Republicans 33, Independent 1. The changes noted above will make it stand, Republicans 37, Democrats 38, Independent 1. When David Davis, the Independent member votes with the Republicans, there will then be a tie, which will give the Vice-President the casting vote. Next year the Republicans will carry Indiana, and elect a successor to Jos. E. McDonald, which will give them the control of the Senate, and to all present appearances they are likely then to keep it for the next twenty years at least. And here is another crumb of comfort for our Democratic friends; after the next census the control of the National House of Representatives will have passed out of the Democracy forever, for the far West will increase her Representatives at least fifty, and the most of them will be Republican, while the South, where Democracy is solid, will lose Representation. The negroes are leaving there as fast as they can get away. Thousands of them are moving into Indiana, and will be there in season to vote for the next President, which will have the effect to give the electoral vote of that State to the Republicans without any shadow of doubt, and will increase the representation of the State in the Congress after the census is taken, while it will correspondingly decrease representation from the South, and nothing in this world is more certain than this. If the Southern people do not change their policy and do what is right; stop the murder, robbery and crime that now goes unchecked and unwhipped of justice, their whole black population will leave them, and God's immutable law will take its course, capital and enterprise will desert them, and their towns in time go to ruin and decay.

THE Republicans of Iowa have been blowing and boasting about their "majorities," and the "banner State," and "big boom," until the Dutch and the Quakers of Pennsylvania got mad as March hares. The aforesaid irate Pennemites concluded to show the Hawkeye boasters what a "boom" really means, and rolled up a majority of 59,000 over the Democrats, and 43,000 over all the opposition factions combined, including Locofocos, Fiat fools, Prohibitionists, and Molly Maguires. They now put their thumbs to their noses, make a mysterious twirl with their finger, and ask the "Hawkeyes" what they think of "booms," and about teaching their uncles how to mow or their grandmothers to suck eggs.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CHARLES DREWS and Franklin Stichler were hanged at Lebanon, last Friday, for the murder of an old wood chopper, by the name of Joseph Raber. Quite a mania existed in that neighborhood for life insurance, and some persuaded this old man to have his life insured in consideration of giving him a decent burial when he died. They insured him for $30,000, and then employed Drews and Stichler for $1,500 to kill him, which they did at a place near his home where a foot log crossed a stream. They pushed the old man into the water until he was drowned, and then left him to give the impression that he fell from the log.

THE editor of the daily *News*, of Chicago, invited the Governors of the various States and prominent southern men, to send, in its care, congratulations on the return home of General Grant. Among many such congratulations he received the following from Robert Toombs:

ATLANTA, Ga.

To M. E. Stone, Editor:

Your telegram received. I decline to answer except to say, present my personal congratulations to General Grant on his safe arrival to this country. He fought for his country honorably and won; I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again.

DEATH TO THE UNION.

R. TOOMBS.

GEN. GARFIELD has discovered a southern Democratic newspaper which is so discouraged by the November elections that it talks about the necessity of throwing off Bourbon dictation in the South, and he concludes therefore that a split in the Solid South is likely to come by 1880. He even has doubts whether the 138 votes of the South can be held for the Democratic party in 1880. If he had read the southern journals carefully for the past year he would have been less hasty in his conclusions. They have talked in that way after every defeat, and then at the next election the South voted as solid as ever. The splits are all Democratic, the only result being two Democratic parties instead of one; and nothing is more certain than that both will vote solid for the Democratic Presidential candidate, be he Tilden, Bayard, or Jefferson Davis.

SOME agents visited Greencastle, Indiana, a few weeks ago to make arrangements to colonize from the southern States 150 families of negroes at that place and were successful in their mission. The agents, however, run some risk, for the southern barbarians have offered a reward of $1,100 for their murder. The removal of these families will almost depopulate the southern town which they leave. One of the leaders in the colonization scheme at Greencastle, is Mr. J. G. Longsdale, who offers to find homes for all that will come, as he has applications from all over the State for the "pioneers." The Democrats are feeling a little shaky over the prospect next year, and the Republican boom is booming.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Nov. 13, 1879.

These are piping times for the Republicans, indeed. Usually we get our best news first from the elections and the enemy come in on the home stretch; but this year the rule is changed. In all the elections through California, Maine, Ohio, New York and everywhere we have come in on the last quarter with decisive results. It was hard for the Democrats to give up their stronghold in New York, and it was particularly disappointing to Mr. Tilden, and his man Potter, to give up their only hold on that State, the Lieutenant Governorship. But so it is. The Democratic papers, after shifting in all directions, and charging the Republicans with the intention to count them out, finally came down from their high position and own up to their defeat. It is a crusher. Besides hitting Mr. Tilden a blow between the eyes, it destroys those little Democratic Presidential tickets which were ornamented with C. N. Potter's name, when it was supposed he was elected by 25,000 majority, as the Democrats claimed at first. Indeed, not reverse was the completeness of other victories in all the Northern States where elections were held. It is enough to say, that they are satisfactory as a guaranty of success next year.

A good deal of interest is taken in the Ohio Senatorship, in place of Thurman. From all accounts Gen. Garfield will be chosen, and his election would be highly satisfactory to Republicans, outside as well as in Ohio. He is a man who has few equals for experience and ability in legislation, and his character is a guaranty the Republican party and the Nation will be well served in the Senate. In time he will be promoted to even higher honors than the Senatorship, and it is not strange that the Republicans of his State recognize his worth and delight to honor him. It will be difficult to fill his place in the House.

The Democrats are angered at the regular advance of the Republicans on all their positions, and particularly with the prospect of losing the control of Congress next year. They now threaten to unseat Senator Kellogg, of La., in order to increase the difficulty of Republican ascendancy in '81. If they do this, it will be only another blunder in the long line of blunders, which have lost them what little claim they had on the affection of the nation. It appears to me that the more conservative of their men will not allow that conspiracy to go on.

Senator Windom has arrived in town. He says that the whole Northwest is Republican to the core, and he believes that even Indiana will return to us next year. The Senator says nothing about his own candidacy for the Presidency, modestly believing that older and more conspicuous candidates will be first considered. But he has a strong hold on the party, and the country would be fortunate to have a ruler like him.

Senator Conkling is in town, and his health is much better than it was. He is as stalwart as ever, and says he doesn't intend to die until he has had many more occasions to worry those foes of the Nation who want him to die.

The Central Pacific railroad has paid to the Government $220,000, in accordance with the requirement of the law of Congress. This is the first payment made by any Pacific railroad on account of its construction bonds. Next year the same road will pay about a half million dollars.

PHIL.

"The Complete Home."

Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's new book, just published by J. C. McCurdy & Co., of Philadelphia, has received the warmest commendations from the Press and Clergy in all sections of the country.

The following extracts clearly indicate that it is a work of sterling merit.

The *Christian Advocate* says:—A book of more practical utility will seldom, if ever, be found outside of inspiration.

The *Presbyterian* says:—The prevailing feature of the book is its good sense, and when we say this of such a book we pay it the highest compliment we can imagine. It is true everywhere to the Evangelical faith.

The *Journal* and *Messenger*, Cincinnati, O., says:—We believe that it would be of unspeakable benefit to every family in our land could it be read not only by fathers and mothers, but by sons and daughters as they are growing up. Its healthy tone, its common sense and truthfulness commend it, and can but render it of the highest value.

The *N. Y. School Journal* says:—In this work we have all the lights and shadows that go to make up the picture of a real home. It imparts instruction in the whole range of domestic government in the most pleasing and effective manner.

The *Mo. Republican* says:—This is essentially a home book. It must have been dictated by a heart that has been baptized in the beauty of the holiness of home. * * * The sentiment of the book is lofty while the style is natural, cheerful, easy and fluent, and the pages are so many bright pictures of domestic quiet and comfort.

Rev. Dr. March says:—It is so well written that it cannot fail to be read without bringing sweetness and light into somebody's home.

From the above, it will be seen that this is a sensible, beautiful, and *extremely valuable* book. Its sphere is wide as the world itself and it will exert a powerful influence for good in every home into which it enters.

Agents for its sale are wanted everywhere.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—This article of American wine is highly esteemed by the best physicians in this country. The following is a testimonial we saw from the New York Hospital. We publish it for the information of our readers:

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

I am using Speer's Port Grape Wine and find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, and as such I believe it possesses their tonic properties without the deleterious effect caused by their impurities. It is also very palatable, and this is a recommendation to many, especially females.

S. S. HARRIS, M.D., N. Y. Hospital.

This is an excellent article for family use, and for females. For sale by J. W. Zeigler. 46-2t

Poetry.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC.

BY MRS. ETHEL LYNN BEERS.

"All quiet along the Potomac" they say,
"Except, now and then a stray picket
Is shot, as he walks on his beat to and fro,
By a rifleman hid in the thicket.
'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then
Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost—only one of the men
Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle."

* * * * * * * * * *

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming;
Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon
Or the light of the watch fires are gleaming
Through the forest-leaves softly is creeping,
While stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard, for the army is sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two in the low trundle-bed
Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls slack; his face dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep—
For their mother; may Heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine just as bright as then,
That night when the love yet unspoken
Leaped up to his lips—when low-murmured vows
Were pledged to be ever unbroken.
Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off tears that are welling,
And gathers his gun closer up to its place,
As if to keep down the heart-swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
The footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes through the broad belt of light,
Toward the shade of the forest so dreary.
Hark! was it the night-wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing?
It looked like a rifle—"Ha! Mary, good-bye!"
The red life-blood is ebbing and plashing.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
No sound save the rush of the river;
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—
The picket's off duty for ever!

[The above poem is taken from a small volume by the same author, published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. The verses as not new, but to many a mourning one they will be as fresh as they were in 1861.]

Our Story Teller.

The Way To Kill An Enemy.

"That man will be the death of me yet," said Paul Levering. He looked worried out, not angry.

"Thee means Dick Hardy?"

"Yes."

"What has he been doing to thee now?" asked the questioner, a Friend, named Isaac Martin, a neighbor."

"He's always doing something, friend Martin. Scarcely a day passes that I don't have complaint of him. Yesterday one of the boys came and told me he saw him throw a stone at my new Durham cow, and strike her on the head."

"That's very bad, friend Levering. Does thee know why he did this? Was thy Durham tresspassing on his grounds?"

"No, she was only looking over the fence. He has a grudge against me and mine, and does all he can to injure me. You know the fine Bartlett pear tree that stands in the corner of my lot adjoining his property?"

"Yes."

"Two large limbs full of fruit hung over on his side. You would hardly believe it, but it is true; I was out there just now, and discovered that he had sawed off those two fine limbs that hung over on his side. They lay down upon the ground and his pigs were eating the fruit."

"Why is Dick so spiteful to thee, friend Levering? He doesn't annoy me. What has thee done to him?"

"Nothing of any consequence."

"Thee must have done something. Try and remember."

"I know what first put him out—I kicked an ugly dog of his once. The beast, half starved at home I suppose, was all the time prowling about here, and snatched up everything that came in his way. One day I came upon him suddenly, and gave him a tremendious kick that sent him howling through the gate. Unfortunately, as it turned out, the dog's master happened to be passing along the road. The way he swore at me was dreadful. I never saw a more vindictive face. The next morning a splendid Newfoundland, that I had raised from a pup, met me shivering at the door, with his tail cut off. I don't know when I have felt so badly. Poor fellow! his piteous looks haunt me now; I had no proof against Dick, but have never doubted as to his agency in the matter. In my grief and indignation I shot the dog, and so put him out of sight."

"Thee was hasty in that, friend Levering," said the Quaker.

"Perhaps I was, though I have never regretted the act. I met Dick a few days afterwards. The grin of satisfaction on his face I accepted as an acknowledgement of his mean and cruel revenge. Within a week from that time one of my own cows had a horn knocked off."

"What did thee do?"

"I went to Dick Hardy, and gave him a piece of my mind."

"That is, thee scolded and called him hard names, and threatened."

"Yes—just so, friend Martin."

"Did any good come of it?"

"About as much good as though I had whistled to the wind."

"How has it been since?"

"No change for the better; it grows, if anything, worse and worse. Dick never gets weary of annoying me."

"Has thee ever tried the law with him, friend Levering. The law should protect thee."

"O yes, I've tried the law. Once he ran his heavy wagon against my carriage purposely, and upset me in the road. I made a narrow escape with my life. The carriage was so badly broken that it cost me fifty dollars for repairs. A neighbor saw the whole thing and said it was plainly intended by Dick. So I sent him the carriage-maker's bill, at which he got into a towering passion. Then I threatened him with prosecution, and he laughed in my face malignantly. I felt the time had come to act decisively, and sued him, relying on the evidence of my neighbor. He was afraid of Dick, and so worked his testimony that the jury saw only an accident instead of a purpose to injure. After that, Dick Hardy was worse than ever. He took an evil delight in annoying and injuring me. I am satisfied that in more than one instance he left gaps in his fences, in order to entice my cattle into his fields, that he might set his dogs on them and hurt them with stones. It is more than a child of mine dares to cross his premises. Only last week he tried to put his dog on my little Florence, who had strayed into one of his fields after buttercups. The dog was less cruel than the master or she would have been torn by his teeth, instead of being only frightened by his bark."

"It's a hard case, truly, friend Levering. Our neighbor Hardy seems possessed of an evil spirit."

"The spirit of the devil," was answered with feeling.

"He's thy enemy assuredly; and if thee doesn't get rid of him he will do thee great harm. Thee must, if thee would dwell in safety, friend Levering."

(The Quaker's face was growing very serious. He spoke in a lowered voice, and bent toward his neighbor in a confidential manner).

"Thee must put him out of the way."

"Friend Martin!" the surprise of Paul was unfeigned.

"Thee must kill him."

The countenance of Levering grew black with astonishment.

"Kill him!" he ejaculated.

"If thee doesn't kill him he'll certainly kill thee, one of these days, friend Levering. And thee knows what is said about self-preservation being the first law of nature."

"And get hung!"

"I don't think they'll hang thee," coolly returned the Quaker. "Thee can go over to his place and get him all alone by thyself. Or thee can meet him in some by-road. Nobody need see thee, and when he's dead, I think people will be more glad than sorry."

"Do you think I'm no better than a murderer; I, Paul Levering, stain my hands with blood!"

"Who said anything about staining thy hands with blood!" said the Quaker, mildly.

"Why, you!"

"Thee's mistaken, I never used the word blood."

"But you meant it. You suggested murder."

"No, friend Levering, I advised thee to kill thy enemy, lest some day he should kill thee."

"Isn't killing murder, I should like to know?" demanded Levering.

"There are more ways than one to kill an enemy," said the Quaker. "I've killed a good many in my time and no stain of blood can be found on my garments. "My way of killing enemies is to make them friends. Kill neighbor Hardy with kindness, and thee'll have no more trouble with him."

A sudden light gleamed over Mr. Levering's face, as if a cloud had passed. "A new way to kill people."

"The surest way to kill enemies, as thee'll find, if thee'll only try."

"Let me see. How shall we go about it?" said Paul Levering, taken at once with the idea.

"If thee has the will, friend Levering, it will not be long before thee finds the way."

And so it proved. Not two hours afterwards, as Mr. Levering was driving into the village, he found Dick Hardy with a stalled cart-load of stone. He was whipping his horse and swearing at him passionately, but to no purpose. The cart wheels were buried half-way to the axles in stiff mud, and defied the strength of one horse to move them. On seeing Mr. Levering, Dick stopped pulling and swearing, and getting on the cart, commenced pitching the stone off on to the side of the road.

"Hold on a bit, friend Hardy," said Levering, in a pleasant voice, as he dismounted and unhitched his horse. But Dick pretended not to hear, and kept on pitching off the stones. "Hold on, I say, and don't give yourself all that trouble," added Mr. Levering, speaking in a louder voice, but in kind and cheerful tones "Two horses are better than one. With Charley's help we'll soon have the wheels on solid ground again."

Understanding now what he meant, Dick's hands fell almost nerveless by his side. "There," said Levering, as he put his horse in front of Dick's and made the traces fast. "One pull and the the thing is done." Before Dick could get down from the cart it was out of the mud-hole, and without saying a word more, Levering unfastened his horse from the front of Dick's animal, and hitching up again rode on.

On the next day Mr. Levering saw Dick Hardy in the act of strengthening a bit of weak fence through which Levering's cattle had broken once or twice, thus removing temptation, and saving the cattle from being beaten and set on by dogs.

"Thee's given him a bad wound, friend Levering," said the Quaker, on getting information of the two incidents just mentioned, "and it will be thy own fault if thee does not kill him."

Not long afterwards, in the face of an approaching storm, and while Dick Hardy was hurrying to get in some clover hay, his wagon broke down. Mr. Levering who saw from one of his fields the incident, and understood what its loss might occasion, hitched up his own wagon, and sent it over to Dick's assistance. With a storm coming on that might last for days and ruin from two to three tons of hay, Dick could not decline the offer, though it went against the grain to accept a favor from the man he had hated for years, and injured in so many ways.

On the following morning Mr. Levering had a visit from Dick Hardy. It was raining fast. "I've come," said Dick, stammering and confused, and looking down on the ground instead of into Mr. Levering's face, "to pay you for the use of your team yesterday, in getting in my hay. I should have lost it if you hadn't sent your wagon, and it is only right I should pay you for the use of it."

"I should be very sorry," answered Paul Levering, cheerily, "if I couldn't do a neighborly turn without pay. You are quite welcome, friend Hardy, to the wagon. I am more than paid in knowing that you saved that nice field of clover. How much did you get?"

"About three tons. But, Mr. Levering, I must—"

"Not a word, if you don't want to offend me," interupted Levering. "I trust there isn't a man around here that wouldn't do as much for a neighbor in time of need. Still, if you feel embarrassed—if you don't wish to stand my debtor, pay me in good will."

Dick Hardy raised his eyes slowly, and looking in a strange, wondering way at Mr. Levering, said: "Shall we not be friends?" Mr. Levering reached out his hand. Hardy grasped it with a quick, short grip, and then, as if to hide his feelings that were becoming too, strong, dropped it, and went off hastily.

"Thee's killed him!" said the Quaker, on his next meeting with Levering; "thy enemy is dead!"

"Slain by kindness," answered Paul Levering, "which you supplied."

"No, thee took it from God's armory, where all men may equip themselves without charge, and become invincible," replied the Quaker. "And I trust for thy peace and safety thee will never use any other weapons in fighting with thy neighbors. They are sure to kill."

Horrible Murder.

The people of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Oct. 28, were startled on Tuesday morning with news that Tom Clark, a mulatto barber, who has been making his home in Greensburg for several years, but who was born in the town of Indiana, had been murdered the night previous and had been found lying dead with a bullet hole through his breast at 4 o'clock a. m., at the office steps of A. A. Stewart, Esq. It was soon known that he had been in company, after 12 m. last night, with a small gang of gamblers, he being one himself, that they had gotten into a rear room in the building belonging to the heirs of the late A. M. Fulton, Esq, that they had a terrible fight while in the room; that cutting had been done, because blood marked the course of at least one of the party from the room out on the street and around to Dr. Lomison's office; that a revolver was fired by some one of this small band of worthless excressences on human society, that the wounded man, as soon as he received the bullet in his breast, exclaimed two or three times: "King, you s—— of a b——, you have shot me," or "King, the s—— of a b—— has shot me." It is said Mr. Cope, of the Grant House, heard one or the other of the above exclamations, as well as saw the flash of the pistol.

The three young men who, it is said, were in the habit of associating with this colored barber, as well as gambling, are not very remotely the descendents of three of the wealthiest, most respectable and aristocratic families that lived in our county thirty years ago. Raising boys in idleness about a country town or any place else, without putting them to some useful trade, before they are fifteen years of age, almost universally ends in disgrace and ruin. Most people labor under the delusion that sons of wealthy parents ought not to be put to a trade—that they ought to be sent to school—that is if they want to go even though they have no more idea of what they are going to do after they have passed throuh a collegiate course, than the unthinking horse; and many of them have neither the capacity nor the application to become scholars. We believe it would be healthy for the morals of a community if every boy in the land should be compelled to attend the home school at least six months each year between the age of seven and fourteen, and then be compelled to serve an apprenticeship at some useful and suitable trade, from fourteen to twenty. We have a great deal too big a nest full of idlers, loafers, and gamblers in our town, and many other towns are in, the same unfortunate condition.

That a deliberate murder has been committed no one can deny. That whoever did it, must have done it intentionally in the eyes of the law, cannot be doubted, because we understand the murdered man had no firearms about him, and the parties were out in the open street, and no pretence, we believe, that Clark, at that time, was threatening bodily harm to any one. Besides, he was physically inferior to either one of the three that are said to have been with him in the gambling-room. Hence, which ever of the three did it, has not the shadow of a legal defense for the act. We forbear further comments, as our Court will investigate the facts and apply the law in such cases made and provided.

Coroner Winsheimer held an inquest over the dead body of Clark, and the finding of the jury was that he came to his death by the means of a pistol shot, fired by Brady McCullogh. McCullogh is now under arrest.—*Greensburg Tribune.*

The far-sighted Democratic prophets, who are so sure Tilden is dead, should pause in their rapid deliverance of forecasts long enough to consider the probable effect of Kelly's being "bounced" from Tammany Hall between now and the spring of 1880. It is evident from the outgivings of Tilden's organs that his next still-hunt will be for the possession of Tammany Hall, in order to present himself at the National Convention with the undivided support of his party. John Kelly won't be of much force in that convention if he goes there without Tammany to back him.

The Bonaparte Family.

The family of Bonapartes were of pure Italian race; there was not a drop of French blood in any of them. Their ancestors had come from the main-land in the early history of Corsica, and their names are found in the remote annals of Ajaccio. Carlo Bonaparte was a poor gentleman of excellent breeding and character, who married in his youth a young and romantic girl named Litizia Ramolino, who followed him in his campaigns up to the moment of the birth of Napoleon. It is impossible to say how much the history of Europe owes to the high heart and indomitable spirit of this soldierly woman. She never relinquished her authority in her family. When all her children were princes and potentates, she was still the severe, stern Madame Mere. The beauty and grace of Josephine Beauharnais never conquered her; the sweet Tyrolese prettiness of Maria Louisa won from her only a sort of contemptuous indulgence. When her mighty son ruled the continent, she was the only human being whose chidings he regarded or endured. She was faithful in her rebukes while the sun shone, and when calamity came, her undaunted spirit was still true and devoted to the fallen. Her provincial habit of economy stood her in good stead in her vigorous old age; she was rich when the Empire had passed away, and her grandchildren needed her aid. It must have been from her that Napoleon took his extraordinary character, for Carlo Bonaparte, though a brave soldier and an ardent patriot in his youth, was of an easy and genial temper, inclined to take the world as he found it, and not to insist too much on having it go in his especial way. After the cause of Corsican liberty was lost by the success of the French arms, he accepted the situation without regret, and becoming intimate with the conquerors, he placed as many of his family as possible on the French pension list. His sons, Napoleon and Louis, were given scholarships at Brienne and at Autun, and his eldest daughter, Elise, entered the royal institution at St. Cyr. While yet in the prime of life, he died of the same deadly disease which was to finish Napoleon's days at St. Helena; and the heroic mother, her responsibilities becoming still heavier by this blow, lived for eight years longer amid the confusion and civil tumult which had become chronic in Corsica; and then, after the capture of the island by the English in 1793, she made her escape with her children to Marseilles, where she lived several years in great penury.

The sisters of Napoleon were too valuable as counters in his game to be allowed to give their hands where they liked. Elise, it is true, chose for herself before his period of omnipotence, and became the wife of young Bacciochi, a poor Corsican officer, who lived to share with her a throne which was scarcely wide enough for two. She was made Princess of Piombino and Lucca, and Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and left a family who afterwards held positions at the court of Napoleon III. The life of Pauline, the second sister, if written as only herself or the recording angel might have done it, would probably have surpassed anything that the Sieur De Brantome has left for the wonder and the scandalized amusement of mankind. While she was yet little more than a child her hand was disputed by Junot, Duphot, Freron and Leclerc. She chose the last, and accompanied him to San Domingo, undeterred by pestilence and massacres, and after faithfully nursing him through his fatal illness, she brought his remains back to France for burial. She was then taken in hand by her brother, who needed to strengthen his interest in Rome, and married to Prince Camillo Borghese—a union unhappy from the wedding benediction. Perhaps she had loved Leclerc—she certainly adored her brother—but the rest of the world of men, with the exception of poor Borghese, seemed to her alike creatures of her conquest and her insatiable curiosity. She was one of the most beautiful women of her time. She posed to Canova for his "Venus Victrix," and the great sculptor was reported to have said that, with such models, statues could be made by journeymen. She had many virtues: she was amiable, generous, enlightened, and intelligent; she loved letters and art, and, as Duchess of Guastalla, kept a brilliant and popular court. The ablest politician of the three sisters, and the least personally interesting, was Caroline, who married Murat, and became successively Duchess of Cleves and Queen of Naples. She was splendidly educated, brave as a lioness in battle, and possessed of a singular administrative ability; but she betrayed her brother too readily when fortune frowned, and she married General MacDonald too soon after her husband's tragic death.

The marriages of the Bonapartes play an important part in the story of their fortunes, and none of them were so significant and important as those of the Emperor. To one who, like him, looked upon the world as made for him, and upon laws merely as something which were good for him to impose upon others, it must have appeared that his two wives were admirably planned for his use. Josephine de Beauharnais was an ideal wife for a young and rising man of genius. She had everything which would appeal to a fancy like his, at once selfish and passionate. She had beauty, rank, the power of pleasing, and a certain indolent grace that promised an obedience reasonably free from jealousy. Up to the time that he mounted the imperial throne and seated her by his side, she was all that his narrow heart and boundless ambition could desire. But after the marvelous victory of Wagram had opened up to his fevered imagination still wilder perspectives of domination, he looked for another style of wife, and found her in Maria Louisa of Austria. Her blonde beauty, formed of pink and white color and roundly curving lines and the golden floss of a child's hair, appealed strongly to his jaded taste. He was not old, but, as he said to the Directory, "one ages fast upon the field of battle," and he wanted some such solace as this soft, unintellectual beauty (somebody has called it the Alderny style of prettiness) in his home, if such a word may be used of the Tuileries Besides, he doubtless felt that an emperor should have an emperor's daughter to wife, and this was a young girl who had a hundred monarchs for her ancestors, and yet she would be gentle and obedient, and not argue with him or answer him, and would give him heirs. He was genuinely attached to her, and if he knew nothing about her, and had no premonition of Count Neipperg, it was all the better for him. She also was quite taken by storm with him, and for a while the novelty of being loved by an orge—for such she had always considered him—was agreeable to her. But his tumultuous glory was quite too much for the daily food of such a human small being as the Empress, and she was doubtless relieved when the indignant soul left his body at Longwood, and she was free to follow her ignoble little heart and marry Neipperg.

Josephine would have had her revenge if she could have foreseen the course of history for even a few years. It is she, and not the pretty Austrian, who will be known forever as the wife of Napoleon. It is her statue that rises in marble in the public places in Paris. It is her name and those of her children that mark the great avenues of the metropolis—Avenue Josephine, La Reine Hortense, Boulevard du Prince Eugene. Though she was ousted remorselessly from a throne to make room for Maria Louise, it was her children—the children of the creole proscript—who should become the tenants of palaces, and not those of her rival. The Duke of Reichstadt was to pass a youth of inglorious pleasures, and was to die before his prime, and leave no son to inherit his claims to empire; while the Beauharnais line was to stretch out like the swarm of kings seen by the Thane of Cawdor in his vision. Eugene, her heroic son, after the fall of the Napoleons, returned to the court of his father-in-law, the King of Bavaria, and became Prince of Eichstadt, Duke of Leuchtenberg and first nobleman of the kingdom. His daughter, united to the son of Bernadotte, became Queen of Sweden; and another became a Princess of Hohenzollern, and a third Empress of Brazil. His oldest son won the hand of the Queen of Portugal, and the younger married a daughter of the Czar Nicholas of Russia. And whatever doubt might be thrown on the purity of the Napoleonic descent by which the Emperor Napoleon III. claimed the throne, he was unquestionably the son of Hortense, and was Beauharnais and Tascher la Pagerie beyond challenge. The grandson of Josephine, Louis Napoleon, ruled France in peace and with a sort of splendor for the space of 22 years, while the period of the first Napoleon's reign, counting Consulate and Empire together, was but fifteen—though so powerful was the personal imprint made by the uncle, and so vague was the individual character of the nephew, that the short reign seems like an age, and the longer like an episode.—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

An Old Bachelor and His Fourteen Clocks.

Not far from the village of Gouglersville, near the extreme end of Brecknock township, up to within a few weeks ago, lived an old and eccentric bachelor by the name of Elias Fitterling. Yesterday 'Squire Gougler took the affidavits of the appraisers of deceased's personal property, the appraisement having been made under the supervision of the attorney for the parties, I. C. Beeker, of this city.

Fitterling was past 79 years of age, and lived on his forty-acre farm alone and unattended. Several weeks ago he died, when his four-roomed log building, with all its curiosities was locked up until yesterday, when the appraisement was made. The great hobby of the old man was clocks. In his little home he had no less than fourteen clocks of as many styles, sizes and shapes.

Nearly all of them were of old styles, and contained musical boxes and automaton figures. In one room he was obliged to lower the floor and raise a portion of the ceiling in order to place in a tall clock of a peculiar description. He had small clocks containing "cuckoos," and large clocks that played tunes and worked a number of wooden figures. One figure was that of a pretty woman which he regarded as his wife.—*Reading Eagle.*

The Hon. James O'Brien, it is announced from Washington, "has deserted Tilden and come out strong for Randall" as the Democratic candidate in 1880. If the vote of the Hon. James O'Brien were sufficient to elect Randall this news would be of importance.

This Democratic talk about Seymour as an absolute necessity for the salvation of the party, must be a great delight to Tilden. It admits the whole case to him by saying that the candidate must be a New Yorker.

Principles Before Candidates.

To most of the leading journals, if we may judge from their columns, the only question of importance as to the next Presidential campaign seems to be this: Who will be nominated? Possibly there is a tendency to overlook the fact that nine-tenths of the votes cast, at any National election, are cast with sole regard to the political principles involved.

The importance of recent elections lies mainly in the fact that they have done much to determine the principles upon which the contending parties shall appeal to the people at the next election. The Democrats have hoped to succeed by appealing to the people on the financial questions. But their defeat, in that quarter, has been decisive. The Greenback party has been extinguished, and the soft money Democrats have been everywhere defeated, until it is doubtful whether any Democratic Convention or candidate will be rash enough to go before the people with any form of inflation. It is not to be supposed that there has been any change in the general tendency of the party. Neither has there been a material change in the temper of Republican voters. The victories of hard money have convinced managers of both parties that it is not safe and will not pay to favor inflation, and both will do whatever they can to win the confidence of hard money voters.

Again, the Democrats hoped to succeed by appealing to public opinion against the election laws. Some journals in this neighborhood made this a specialty, and went into frequent hysterics about "Davenport and his iron cages." There is no sort of doubt that public opinion at the North heartily sustains all measures that have yet been adopted to secure fair and honest elections. The outcry of the Democrats on that point has cost them votes. It has advertised the fact that there was, and is yet, great need of sharp restraint to prevent Democratic frauds at the ballot box. Inasmuch as a desire to prevent fraud is shared not only by all Republicans, but by many Democrats—for no voter can tell how soon his political freedom may depend upon his ability to resist at the ballot box the managers of his own party—this dispute has drawn votes to the support of Republican candidates. It ought to be accepted as an axiom in politics that any party will lose votes which attempts to break down barriers erected to prevent illegal voting.

Still less can the Democrats afford to face another election as the party of nullification. All the "tall talk," all the hot words and loud threats, uttered by Democratic members of Congress, in respect to the Executive veto and the right way of meeting it, will be noted by capable historians as the main cause of the remarkable Democratic defeat in 1879. The party did not have sense enough to suppress its nullifiers or its revolutionists, and the natural result was that sober and sagacious men determined not to intrust power to a party so reckless. If the Democrats hope to succeed at all they must begin by driving out of their counsels men who flippantly threaten revolutionary measures in order to hear applause from a convocation of weak-headed and hot-tempered partisans.

The Democratic party goes forward to the next Presidential campaign without a single idea for which it has contended, and dares still to contend. There is talk of a vigorous campaign in Congress this winter on questions of taxation. Republicans may heartily hope that this blunder also will be committed by a party which can serve the country only by abolishing itself. The revenue laws of the United States are not perfect, but they compare creditably with the best ever framed under Democratic rule. The worst and most vicious changes in them, for ten years past, have been made mainly by Democratic votes.

But if the Democratic party has not a single principle for which it can contend with hope of success, what difference does it make whether it names one man or another as its candidate? The great tide of public opinion, which Democrats have discovered that nothing can resist, is moved scarcely at all by any liking or disliking for a candidate. Personal popularity is only the foam on the crest of the wave. The Democratic party may nominate any man it pleases, as long as it holds its present position with respect to the graver questions of public policy, and the Republican party will defeat it easily with either of several candidates.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A "Long-Suffering Comp." on the *Nodoway*, (Mo.), *Democrat*, makes the following suggestions to correspondents:

"Write on one side of the paper. Number the pages in order in which they follow each other—don't paste them together in a long continuous sheet; it is only labor lost, as pages of manuscript, to be used conveniently on the "case," should be short; consequently if your copy is pasted together it must be cut apart again—and when this duty devolves on the compositor he is apt to forget that scriptural injunction about swearing not at all. Write names plainly and spell them correctly; it doesn't make so much difference as to other words—altho' there would be no sorrowing were everything written *a la* copperplate. Gentle correspondent, heed these suggestions, offered in a friendly spirit, and thine shall be glory."

Tilden is reported as saying it is another case of "casting barl's before swine."

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11-6

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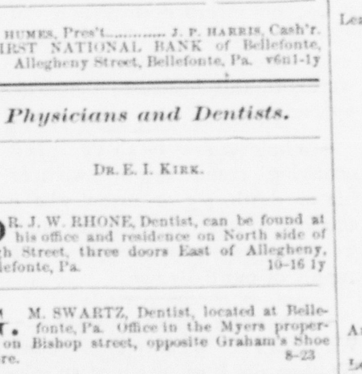
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after June 29, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		8 30 a m
" " Harrisburg		11 45 a m
" " Williamsport		2 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 55 p m
" " Renovo		5 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 15 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 45 a m
" Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 05 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 50 p m
" " Lock Haven		10 00 p m
" " Williamsport		11 20 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 00 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

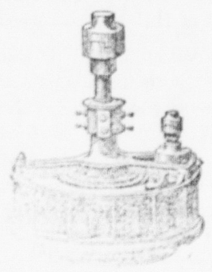
F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired in short notice. 7-34f

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf.

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN THE WORLD
ONLY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS
ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 UNION SQ. N.Y.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ORANGE, MASS.

COMMISSION

—AND—

Auction Room!

EVERYTHING YOU WANT.

Thomas Burnside, Ag't.,

35-3m BELLEFONTE, PA

PREPARED COKE

—FOR—

FAMILY USE.

The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R. Co. having completed their Coke Breaker and Screens, are now prepared to furnish all sizes of Coke for stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

PRICE,

$3.00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds.

36 3m. DANIEL RHODES,
Sept. 5th, 1879. Gen. Supt

Miscellaneous.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula**."—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimers, Pa.* Trial $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4

Home For Sale!

—:o:—

The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

situated in Spring township, about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

THREE LOTS,

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is erected an excellent two storied

Frame Plank House,

twenty-five by thirty-two feet: size of parlor 12x23 ft; sitting-room 9x12; dining-room, 12x15; kitchen (attached), 16x16; hall, 6x15: four sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all in the best repair.

The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.

For further particulars, apply to

11-35-6m H. D. LANDIS, Bellefonte, Penn'a

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William M. Iddings, late of Union township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. 41 6t

MARY JANE IDDINGS,
JOHN. S. IDDINGS,
Fleming, Oct. 8th, '79 Administrators.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The undersigned, Treasurer of the School Board of Spring township, hereby gives notice to the tax-payers of said township that he will be at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, December 6th, 1879, for the purpose of receiving School Tax. To all persons who will pay their tax on or before that time, a deduction of five per centum will be made.

45-3t W. H. NOLL, *Treasurer.*

Miscellaneous.

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

BENSON'S

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS

—THE BEST—

Cures Lame And Weak Back

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, by order of the Orphans' Court of Centre Co., on Saturday, November 29, 1879, all that messuage or tract of land situated in Marion twp., Centre county, Pa., about one mile west of Jacksonville, bounded by lands of Wilson Beck, Daniel Condo, Joseph Long, heirs of Thomas Huston, and other lands of the estate of James A. McCalmont, dec'd., containing forty-eight acres, belonging to the estate of James A. McCalmont, dec'd., forty acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, and the balance is covered with thriving timber. To a person wanting a small farm, this is a desirable location, in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, mills, and within three miles of Howard, the nearest station on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. There are 30 acres of whert on the land, two-fifths of which will go to purchaser. Sale will begin at 1 P. M. of said day.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter and the balance in two years—the two latter payments to be secured by bond and mortgages upon the premises, with interest from date of confirmation of sale.

JAMES S. McCALMONT,
ROBERT McCALMONT,
44-4t WM. SHORTLIDGE,
Executors.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
TRY IT
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y. & PHILA
TRY IT
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
MEDALS AWARDED
PARIS. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this m'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 50	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

In discharge of the duty imposed upon me, to the representatives of the Republican party of Centre county at their last annual convention, I have appointed John I. Rankin, Esq., of Bellefonte, chairman of the Republican County Committee for the ensuing year. JAMES A. BEAVER,

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 17, 1879.

Additional Local Matters.

—The nightly prayer meetings during the past week were quite well attended.

—The best all wool cashmeres in town, for 45 cts. per yard, at the Bee Hive store.

—Millheim's former tonsorial artist, Mr. W. J. Strayer, has opened a barber shop in Garman's hotel.

—Three of Madisonburg's mighty hunters killed three bears on the 8th instant. The shootists of Madisonburg must be *bad* men.

—Fraser brothers, of the Houtzdale *News*, are undergoing the pleasures of a libel suit. A published marriage that didn't happen is what caused the rumpus.

—Editor Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, is acting as juror in the United States Circuit Court, now sitting in Pittsburgh. He will also make a visit to Ohio during his absence.

—Miss Aggie Barnes, our successful dressmaker, was last week "joined" to Charley Moore, of Milesburg, at Pleasant Gap. Mrs. Moore will now make dresses on a smaller pattern.

—The Union Sunday-school, at Snow Shoe, has been disbanded for the winter. If a competent, go-ahead leader could be obtained, the school would doubtless be continued.

—We have a new local freight running between Tyrone and this place. It is a healthy sign of the times, and tells a pleasant tale of the increased shipping demands of our business men.

—The REPUBLICAN office was represented at two weddings last Thursday, and we will wager our bottom dollar that 'our boys' sustained themselves well and with great credit—to their devouring capacities anyway.

—Mr. Frank Green, the carpenter, has moved his shop from the old Press Company's building to the little edifice formerly used as a dwelling, opposite Reynolds' mill, on the race. He is making it look very neat, and is arranging it conveniently.

—Rev. Mr. Yocum had the pleasure last Thursday night of uniting in the bonds of matrimony, Mr. Whiting Griswold, of Baltimore, and Miss Lide Davis, of Coleville. A reception was held after the ceremony at the house of the bride, where the disappointed swains of Coleville made merry over their loss and cheered their drooping spirits by partaking bountifully of the good things set before them.

—The area of Blair county is 514 square miles, only one-fifth of which is under cultivation. There are 14 blast furnaces, 7 of which are in operation, and three are being put in condition to go into operation. There are four rolling mills—all actively at work. Iron ore is abundant, there being about twenty beds opened, of which not more than one-half are now being worked.

Individualities.

Mr. R. M. Bailey, the telephone superintendent, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Milliken, iron dealer, has been in town for the past few days. Always glad to see you, sir.

Miss Lizzie Harris is visiting Mrs. Reeder, and is wielding her attractions on one young man, if not more.

Miss Annie V. Lyon left for Philadelphia on Tuesday to spend the winter in completing her musical education.

Elder Johnson, the evangelist, has been holding meetings in the Baptist church for the past week or two. He awakened somewhat interest.

Miss Lillie Dornblazer, of Nittany valley, blazed away at the young hopefuls of Renovo last week with a very pretty little speech, in one of the schools there.

Rev. A. D. Yocum closed his church last Sabbath, scattered his people among the other churches, and went over to Centre Hall to preach there, vice the presiding elder.

Mrs. Samuel Reynolds, who has for a short time past been visiting her brother-in-law and son, our handsome young friend, Fred, returned to her home in Lancaster last Friday.

Bellefonte girls mourn the departure of Mr. John Ludwig, who for several years has been the chief attraction for them at Hick's hardware store, for Philipsburg, where he will take charge of Hale's hardware store.

D. Miles Wingate, who is said to be an expert with his pen, is coming here to spend the winter. His father, Dr. Wingate, now of Carbondale, is an old Bellefonter, and his son will be welcomed warmly by his father's friends. We hope he will be successful in his undertaking.

Answer to Many Correspondents.

In reply to numerous inquiries from our readers concerning the wonderful qualities of the great German remedy, ST. JACOB'S OIL, mentioned in our last issue, we would inform them that the article may be obtained from our retail druggists, or by their aid. Ask for ST. JACOB'S OIL, and if the dealer does not keep it in stock, he will be able to procure it in a few days from the wholesale houses. We understand there is already an immediate demand for the remedy, which is not so very surprising when it is considered what it is daily accomplishing in the way of relief and cures, bordering, in some instances, on the miraculous.

—Mr. Joseph Williams paid us a visit last Saturday, and tells us that he wants the *Watchman* to quit slanderously swearing at his family turnout, even if his cousin Aaron did meet with a little mishap with it; for if it doesn't it will be a case of coffee and pistols for two. He says his horse is a very respectable, steady-going gray, and though his wagon may have looked a little blue when the sun shone on it, yet Aaron was doubtless the bluest "animile" on the ground. Moreover, the harness was bran new, and if Aaron's crooked driving (it all happened near a tavern,) did break the swingle-tree bolt, "Joe F." is not going to have his rig maligned, or serious consequences will follow, as aforesaid.

—We had a very pleasant call last Thursday from Mr. Charles E. Cook, business manager of Baird's New Orleans Minstrels. Mr. Cook has had a varied experience, beginning life as a printer, and continuing in the business until a year or so since when failing health demanded a change. He was private secretary to Gen. Butler during his first campaign in Massachusetts, and says that the doughty general will again "continue his candidacy," and has indeed already commenced working for next year's campaign. Mr. C. does credit to his old profession, and has the happy faculty of making every one his friend.

—Keep your feet dry! Go to Graham & Son's and get a pair of warranted boots and shoes, gum boots and overshoes, for ladies, gents, boys and children. Solid-heel gum shoes for lumbermen, the best in the market. They are selling more of the celebrated Burt's shoes than ever. People are beginning to understand they are the "boss" shoes, and can't be beat. A splendid lot of kid leather just received.

—A special meeting of the Y. M. C. A. executive committee will be held next Friday evening. All members of the committee will please take notice and be present.

The Re-union of the 45th Regt. P. V.

In response to the call of Mr. J. A. Meyers, published in the *Spy* a few weeks ago, quite a large number of the 45th boys assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Meyers was called to the chair and J. W. Meese appointed Secretary. Mr. Meyers made an appropriate acknowlegement of the honor conferred, and expressed his great pleasure at meeting so many of his old comrades of the 45th.

C. S. Budding, of Wrightsville, stated that the prime object of this meeting was to effect a survivors' organization. On motion of Mr. Roath, a committee of five was appointed to report officers for such an organization Messrs. Roath, Pfahler, Budding, Kemmerer and Hershey were named as the committee, who reported as follows:

President, James A. Meyers.

Vice Presidents, Jacob S. Roath, Cyrus Bruner and Dr. Theo. S. Christ.

Secretary, J. W. Meese.

They also recommended the appointment of an executive committee of two from each company.

Dr. Christ made a pleasant speech, recalling scenes and incidents in the history of the regiment.

The officers were requested to draft constitution and series of by-laws.

Letters were read from Gen. Beaver, Capt. Curtin, Capt. Richards, Major Cheesman, Lieut. Emery, Ass't Surgeons Yundt and Styer and Q. M. Sergt. Mullen, all expressing their regret at not being able to be with the boys, and their hearty co-operation in any movement looking to the permanent organization Lieut. Meese recited a poem on the subject of obliterating the names of victories from the battle flags. The Executive Committee were authorized to choose the time and place, and make the necessary arangements for the next meeting.

At five o'clock the meeting adjourned, after a most delightful occasion, with good prospects for a re-union in the future. The comrades then visited the graves of Gen. Welsh, Major Kelsey and Capt. Eyde in Mount Bethel Cemetery.

The meeting was all that could have been expected, and the organization is now fully under way. We expect some time in the future to chronicle a local demonstration in honor of the veterans of the 45th in Columbia.—*Columbia Spy, October 25th.*

An Earnest Worker.

So quiet are the ways of our Sunday-school missionary, Rev. R. Crittenden, and so modest are his words, that those not intimate with his work are not generally aware how wide-spread are his labors, and what great results his individual efforts are bringing about. The following "Statement of work done," from the Secretary of the American Sunday-school Union, will lead all who read it to believe that it was truly said last Sunday, that in the last great day, many would be the stars in the crown of our quietly-working missionary, perhaps surpassing in number many a great metropolitan's reward. Here is the "statement!"

Rev. R. Crittenden, the Society's Missionary for Northern Pennsylvania, during the six months ending September 30th, 1879, has organized 16 new Sabbath-schools, aided in various ways 36 other schools, spoken words of encouragement to more than 600 teachers, served in 26 institute and convention sessions, delivered 81 sermons and addresses, visited 166 families, distributed over 5000 religious papers and tracts, has not only supplied 620 persons in new schools either with Bibles and Testaments for Scripture lessons, but has enlisted them in the use of these means of grace, besides doing a variety of other work incidental and necessary to the service.

We believe that all good citizens as well as Christian people on his field, will deem it a privilege to encourage our Missionary in his faithful efforts, which so evidently serve to promote the highest welfare of the rising generation.

In behalf of the Committee of Missions.

M. A. WURTS,
Secretary.

—A Princeton barber advertises himself as the "Classic Tonsorial Artist." Well, Beck does not attempt the classic, but he has the nicest room, the cleanest towels and keenest razors in town, not to speak of the pretty music he furnishes free gratis, for notning. Try his new headwash, only 50 cents for a very large bottle.

A SPLENDID DAIRY is one that yields its owner good profit through the whole season. But he must supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product. When their butter gets light in color he must make it "gilt edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Perfect Butter Color. It gives the golden color of June, and adds five cents per pound to the value of the butter.

—The problem of groceryness—How to sell cheaper than Sechler & Co.

The Commercial Gazette.

Every business man needs the *Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette*, because it is standard authority on all matters of trade and finance.

Every politician should have it, because it is the leading Republican paper in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio; pays liberally for news from Washington, Columbus, Harrisburg, and other news centres.

Every professional man should read it, as it gives full information on all current topics connected with religious, educational, scientific, legal and other movements.

Every mechanic and artizan will find it a useful medium of general instruction, and a complete reflex of all the leading events of the day.

The daily is mailed at $8.00 per annum, and the weekly at $1.50. Sample copies mailed free. Address COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"GENERAL GRANT'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD."—This is the title of a new book by L. T. Remlap, and contains a full description of General Grant's tour. After an absence of over two years, the General has returned to our shores. During this period he has visited every European capital, and has seen with his own eyes the people of every nation. Everywhere, in England, Ireland and Scotland; in France, Germany, Italy and Australia; in Switzerland, as in Denmark, Russia and Egypt, India, Siam, China and Japan, he has been welcomed by rulers and people alike, in a manner and splendor and fervor of hospitality which have been rightly felt by the mass of American people as not merely a compliment to the General and Ex-President, but as a gratifying evidence of good will toward us as a people.

The author's graphic pen-pictures of the places visited—receptions, banquets, dinners and invited guests—will prove of intense interest to every reader. The addresses of welcome and General Grant's replies are given in full; and these in themselves are worth more than the price of the book. We earnestly advise every one to buy this book and read it. It is nicely bound in cloth, printed on heavy paper, and illustrated with twenty fine engravings, printed from stone, and contains about 400 octavo pages. Price $1.50. The publishers are Evans & Co., 9 Murray St., New York. Book sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

—"Cleanliness is next to Godliness" is not taken from the Bible, though some verses of scripture probably inspired the thought. Consequently in the great grocery house of Sechler & Co., they regard neatness as a conscientious duty, and perform this duty well. There is nothing more praiseworthy in this business. Customers appreciate it.

—Whatever may befall us in this changing scene below, whether life or death, joy or sorrow, what a comfort to have the assurance that we may always rely on Sechler for a supply of our daily needs.

—The three great questions:—Who am I? Whence did I come? Whither do I go, are now supplemented by where do I buy my groceries. Sechlers, is the universal answer.

—The stock laid in by Sechler & Co. is simply immense. But it will not last long, so heavy are the demands of our people upon these popular merchants.

THEY WORK TOGETHER.—When your system gets out of tune and you feel completely played out, it is pretty certain that you need a medicine to act on both the kidneys and liver, for these important organs work together in freeing the system of its waste, and keeping up the tone. Then take Kidney-Wort, for this is just what it does, for it is both diuretic and cathartic.

A NEW METHOD OF MEDICINE.—By this new method every sick person can get a package of the dry vegetable compound, Kidney-Wort, and prepare for themselves six quarts of medicine. It is a specific cure for kidney diseases, liver complaint, constipation and piles, and a grand tonic for females.

BRIGHT, ATTTACTIVE, CHEERFUL.
Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's New Book,

THE COMPLETE HOME,

Full of Practical Information.
The young house-keeper's Guide.
The experienced house-keeper's Friend.

House-Keeping, Cooking, Dress, Accidents, Sickness, Children, Company, Marriage, Religion, Morals, Money, Family Government, and a multitude of other topics fully treated. **Tells how to make home Beautiful and Happy.** *"A book of more practical utility will seldom, if ever, be found outside of inspiration."*—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEEDED *in every city home* **BY** *rich and poor, young and old.* Fine Paper, Clear Type, Beautiful Binding, Splendid Illustrations. *Nearly 600 pages. Low price. Sells rapidly.*

AGENTS WANTED LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. *Description and terms free.*

J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or, St. Louis, Mo.
11-46-2m

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of Sundry Writs: *Fieri Facias, Levari Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed there will be exposed at Public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, November 22d, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

NO. 1.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Potter township, Centre County Pa., bounded on the north by lands of James Lingle, Thomas Lingle and Fred Kurtz, on the east by lands of Dr. Wilson and others, on the south by lands of John Midderling and others, and on the west by lands of said Daniel Durst, containing 215 acres more or less; thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling house, large bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Dr. Neff and others, on the east by lands of the said Daniel Durst, on the south by lands of John Midderling and John Stover, and on the west by lands of ——— Spiker, containing 255 acres more or less; thereon erected a large two-story brick house, large bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Durst.

NO. 2.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by Michael Ulrich and public road, on the east by lands of Michael Ulrich, on the south by lands of Wm. Rishel, and on the west by lands of same, containing 16 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable, saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the east by Wm. Beal, Sr., on the south by lands of John Love's heirs, on the west by O. K. Love, on the north by John Love's heirs, containing ¼ acre more or less; thereon erected a 1½ story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Aaron Luckenbach.

NO. 3.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Eagleville, Liberty township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the southeast by P. R. R. Co.'s lands and by lands of John Masden, on the southwest, northwest and northeast by lands of same, containing one acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest in and to that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Howard, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the southeast by lot of E. & M. Noll, southwest by highway, on ——— by lot of Robert Cook, and on the northeast by lot of Holter & Company, containing ½ acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Rothrock.

NO. 4.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Ferguson township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stone in middle of alley between Theodore Readet and the said Condo, thence north 59°, east 126 10 perches to post, corner of line of Samuel McWilliams, then by same south 2°, east 10 perches to post, thence by land of John Goheen south 59°, west 12 6-10 perches to post, thence by lot of Theodore Readet north 2°, west 10 perches to place of beginning—containing 126 perches, neat measure; thereon erected a 1½ story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. M. Thompson.

NO. 5.

All that certain lot or piece of land in Patton township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north and east by Wm. F. Reynolds land, on the south and west by lands of Henry Brockerhoff heirs, containing 12 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of G. W. Rumberger.

NO. 6.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by turnpike, on the south by Harris estate, on the east by H. Twitmyer, and on the west by turnpike, containing one-fourth acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Brown.

NO. 7.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg, on the south by lands of Mrs. Reuben Valentine, on the west by an alley, and on the east by land of Jesse Stewart, containing one acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. M. Holmes.

NO. 8.

All that certain messuage, tenement, or tract of land situate in the township of Taylor, County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Robert Fider, Jacob Van Pool, Christian Buck and others, containing 175 acres or thereabouts; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Leonard Merryman, administrator of John Vanpool.

NO. 9.

All that certain tract or piece of ground situate in the borough of Howard, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the west by lot of O. Baker, on the east by lot of John Haverly, on the north by Main street, on the south by B. E. Valley R. R. Co., the said lot being 50 feet wide and extending back 200 feet; thereon erected a two story house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Howard township, Centre County, Penna., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Adam Boyer and Joseph Boyer, on the east by land of the heirs of ——— Blair, on the south by land of Jacob Smith, on the west by lands of said Smith and John Martin, containing 85 acres nearly all cleared; thereon erected a log house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Sweysers.

NO. 10.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Rush township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner of lot recently conveyed to Nathan M. Bretzen at a point about 33 feet from the middle of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad near and opposite Osceola Station, thence south 77°, west 110 feet to post, thence north 13°, east 54 feet or thereabouts to the Osceola Branch Railroad, thence parallel in the same Branch Railroad north and west 67°, east 70 feet or thereabouts to the place of beginning, being part of a large tract of land.

ALSO.

All that lot or piece of ground adjoining the above described lot of Levi Gearhart, and known as the Nathan M. Butzen lot, bounded on the west by lot of Levi Gearhart, on the south by the Tyrone and Clearfield R. R. on the east by lands of Morgan, Hale & Co., and on the north by lands of Morgan & Hale; thereon erected a three story hotel, two story and a half tenant house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Levi Gearhart, with notice to all three tenants.

NO. 12.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Burnside township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John Hoy, Jr., on the east by lands of John Hoy, Jr., on the south by lands of the widow Kernes and on the west by lands of Wm. Stewart, containing one hundred acres more or less; thereon erected a two story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Askey.

NO. 13.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in College township, Centre County, Pa., near State College, bounded by lands of Wm. Forter, Humes & McAllister, and on the east by the public road, containing — acres more or less, now in possession of Wm. Jackson. It is a two story frame house, being thirty by sixteen feet front, extending back twenty by sixteen feet, in the shape of a T. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Rhea and Darris Grazier, assignees of Darris Grazier, Burley Sanford, Burley Luts and Wm. Robison, trading with Keystone Furniture Co., owners or reputed owners and builders.

NO. 14.

A certain building to wit: Said building is erected on a lot or piece of ground part of a tract of land situated in Snow Shoe village, Centre County, Pa., fronting east on Sycamore street, west by alley, north by lot of Meek and 4th street, south by lot of J. P. Glenn, containing ½ acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame building, the main building being 16 by 32 feet, and the back building being 14 feet by 16 feet. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of P. S. Yeager.

NO. 15.

All that certain tract or piece of land situated in Ferguson township, Centre County, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to beginning; stone corner of Ards thence north along the line of Ards and Hannah Glenn's line sixteen perches to stones, thence along Glenn's line 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre neat measure, the same being part of a larger tract of land conveyed by W. H. Miller to Hannah Glenn and the said H. Glenn by indenture bearing date the 3d day of November, A. D., 1870, for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and confirm the same to Eliza Meek; as by hereto her heirs and assignees forever; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. E. Meek and Eliza Meek.

NO. 16

A certain building located on a lot or piece of ground situated in Rush township, Centre County, Pa., said building is a frame house one story high, 18 feet long by 14 feet wide with a kitchen which has a shed roof and which is 14 feet long and 10 feet wide. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Meek, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

NO. 17

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to as those two certain tracts or piece of ground situated in Ferguson township, Centre County, Pa., one thereof bounded on the north by public road, on the east by lands of Samuel McWilliams, on the south by lands of J. J. Goheen, and on the west by lands of J. M. Condo, containing 83 perches.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded on the east by lands of Jacob M. Condo, on the south by lands of J. J. Goheen, on the north by public road and on the west by Presbyterian church of Spruce Creek, containing 19 5-10 perches; thereon erected a 1½ story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Condo.

NO. 18.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., beginning at a stone at the corner of E. Bitners lot thence by land of Peter Fichter north 43½°, west 23 perches to a stone, thence by land of Robert Lee north 46°, east 91 4 10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. McMinn south 58°, east 11 4-10 perches to a white oak tree, thence by lands of same south 57° east 5 6-10 to a stone, thence by lands of said E. Butler south 28°, west 14 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 71 perches; thereon erected a 1½ story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Glasgow.

NO 19.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Nictarine street and southeast side of Fourth street in the town of Snow Shoe, Centre County, Pa., being lot No. 589 in the plot of said town, containing in front or breadth on said Nictarine street 60 feet and in length or depth southwestwardly 200 feet to a twenty foot street, bounded northwest by the said Fourth street, northeast by the said Nictarine street, southeast by lot No. 588 in the said plot, and southwest by the said twenty foot street; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Patrick Gorman.

NO. 20.

All that certain lot of ground situated in the town of Aaronsburg, Haines township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Being part of lot No. 395 bounded on the north by Aaron's Square, on the east by Rachel's way, on the north by Stean Perry alley, and on the west by part of the same lot; thereon erected a two story hotel, carriage house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that part of lot Nos. 395 and 396 bounded on the south by Aaron's square, on the east by above described lot, on the south by Stean Perry alley, and on the west by lot No. 396; thereon erected a store house, small dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of timber land situated in Haines township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone thence by land formerly owned by widow Shroyer, south 38½°, east 54 perches to stone, thence by lands of John Capp, north 72°, east 78 perches to stone, thence by land of Wm. Harter north 19°, west 69 perches to stone, thence by land of Henry Vonada south 61½°, west 89½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 31 acres and 143 perches.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of I. D. Boyer in and to all that certain tract of timber land situated in the township of Haines, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the west by land of Michael Harper, on the north unknown, on the east by land of Robert Wolf and Robert Hosterman, and on the south by land of Daniel Geary and others, containing 100 acres be the same more or less; no buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of I. D. Boyer.

NO. 21.

All that certain tract or piece of land situated in Miles township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of said Rishel south 6°, east 46¾ perches to a post, north 76½°, east 16 2 10 perches to stones, thence by land of John W. Scholl, north 24°, west 98½ perches to post, thence by land of said Strohecker south 73°, west 3 1-5 perches to stone, south 23°, east 60 perches to stone, thence by land of Andrew Immel south 7°, east 7 perches to stones, and thence by land of Gratz north 73°, east 4½ perches to the place of beginning; containing 21 acres 126 perches neat measure, it being the same premises which C. H. Strohecker, by indenture bearing date the 15th day of February A. D. 1877, for the consideration therein mentioned, did grant and confirm to Daniel Rishel party hereto and his heirs and assigns forever. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Rishel.

22.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the township of Walker, village of Zion, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting north on Main street in said village, bounded on the east by lands of A. Garbrick, on the south by land of Isaiah Struble, and on the west by Dr. Philip Fisher, being 77 feet in width 6½ feet in depth, said building being a two story frame house 28 feet in front and 18 feet in depth with an addition thereto being two stories high and 12 feet wide by 16 feet in length. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. M. Alters, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

23

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of ——— county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a post corner of lands of the heirs of George D. Ingram, deceased, thence by land late of Joseph Underwood, deceased, south 27° east 46 per to a post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Robert Hall, north 32° east 129 per. to a post, thence north 58° west 5 per to a drywood, thence same course 27 per. to a post, thence by land of J. C. Peters, south 67° west 28 per. to a white oak, thence north 38° west 31 per. to a post, thence by land of Wilson Irwin, south 50½° west 76 perches to a post the place of beginning, containing 50 acres or thereabouts. It being the same premises which Anna H. Underwood by deed bearing even date herewith, granted and conveyed to John J. Steer part hereto, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John J. Steer.

24

All the right, title and interest of the defendent in and to a certain lot or piece of ground situate in Centre Hall, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by Church street, on the east by lot of Samuel Farner, west by lot of Carrie Wolf and north by an Alley, containing about one-fourth of an acre, thereon erected a new two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as property of William A. Curry.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full. JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

23-44-4t

J. Newman, Jr., Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

J. NEWMAN, JR.

THE KING CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight

As he is quitting the Clothing Trade to go into the Dry Goods Business. This is no sham, but a square and honest transaction.

☞CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, at Hannah Furnace, in Taylor township County Pa., on or about the 25th day of October 1879 TWO RED STEERS one a Spring calf with some white on the flank, and a piece off of left ear the other is about one-and-a half years old, with no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages and take the same away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

46-3t HENRY BECK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between A. M. McCLAIN and CLAUDE COOK has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, Claude Cook retiring from the business. The books will be in possession of the old firm, and all debts be paid by them. Parties knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm are requested to call and make prompt settlement, and avoid expense of collection.

A. M. McCLAIN,
CLAUDE COOK.

Milesburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1879

The business will be continued at the old stand by A. M. McCLAIN. [46-3t]

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. Judgment, No. 207, April Term, 1878. Fi. Fa., No. 82, April T., 1878. } N. L. SCHENCK, vs. MICHAEL SCHENCK, JR.

And now, April 1 1878, by virtue of the above stated writ to me directed, I exposed the personal property of Michael Schenck jr., to sale, by public vendue or out-cry and sold the same to N. L. Schenck, as follows, to wit:—2-horse wagon, 89.25, spring wagon, 1.25, pair bob-sleds, 1.75, sled, 1.25, reaper, 3.25, sorrel horse, 25.00, 2 colts 20.50, gray horse, 2.25, set single harness, 1.10, 1-4 of double harness, 1.10, hay rake, 2.25, wind mill, .75, plow and harrow, 2.0, 15 bush. wheat, 9.00, 20 bush. rye, 6.50, 75 bush. oats, 7.50, 1-4 corn, 6.50, 12 acres wheat in the ground, 1150, 4 acres of rye in the ground, 4.50, hay, straw and corn fodder, 6.00, hay wagon, 1.25, 5 shoats, 5.75, 4 cows, 21 00, 4 head of young cattle, 5.80, lot of household furniture, 23.50, sandries, 1.75. Total, $181.75.

Received payment in full.

46-3t L. W. MUNSON, Sheriff.

WILLIAMS & BRO.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS.

GRAINING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PAPER-HANGING,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
KALSOMINING.

☞Paint Shop and Office in Second Story of McCLAIN'S BLOCK, op. BUSH HOUSE,

11-46-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE STUPENDOUS SENSATION COMING!

OPERA HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVE., Nov. 20.

The Monarchs and Masters of Minstrelsy,
Baird's Famous and Original
NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS.
Presenting the Unparalleled feature of
EIGHT GREAT END MEN!
EIGHT GREAT DANCERS!
EIGHT SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS!
EIGHT BANJO PLAYERS!
24 Star Artists in a Mammoth Programme!
COME AND SEE THE
Grand Pyramid First Part!
Introducing the 8 End Men and 20 Celebrated Artists.
COME AND SEE THE
Great Clog Tournament,
Presenting the 8 great Terpsichorean Marvels, appearing all at once. Come and see the Rollicking PLANTATION JUBILEE DANCE, the Laughable Burlesque
NO PINAFORE!
And the Challenge Company in new acts, giving
THREE HOURS OF SOLID FUN!
Admission, . . 35 and 50 Cts.

Reserved Seats now for sale at Blair's Jewelry Store without extra charge.

Make up your parties, secure your tickets and be sure of seats. "Standing room only," the nightly-acquired legend with this great Company.

Baird's Band Concert at 12 and 7 o'clock.
For particulars see Minstrel Courier.
I. W. BAIRD, Proprietor and Manager.
CHAS. E. COOK, Business Manager.

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 45-4 w

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 46-4w

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book only $143 to $255 ORGANS 12 stops, 3 set reeds 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $68. ☞Holiday Newspaper Free. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 46-4t

CONSUMPTION CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, which has been tested in thousands of cases. Receipt, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail free of charge on receipt of stamps. *Please name this paper.* W. W. SHEPARD, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 46 4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD BY GENERAL GRANT. PRICE ONLY $3

This is the fastest-selling book ever published, and the only complete and authentic History of Grant's Travels. Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 46-4w

Paper Hangings.

F. T. HOWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS And DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

1216 CHESTNUT ST.,

11 42 3m* PHILADELPHIA,

J. E. Caldwell & Co., Jewelers.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

Diamonds and Rich Jewelry.

Silverware for Wedding Gifts.

BEST QUALITY PLATED WARE.

DECORATIVE CHINA ORNAMENTS.

CLOCKS & BRONZES.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Porcelain, Faience, etc., in the Arts.

43-4m 902 Chestnut St., Phila.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 21st day of Oct., A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Oct. next, being the 24th day of Nov. 1879, and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 21st day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1879 and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

44-4t

Valuable Timber Land
—AT—
Private Sale!

The undersigned, trustee appointed by the creditors of John Curtin, to receive the title to and make sale of certain timber lands in the county of Centre, will receive sealed bids for the purchase thereof, at the office of Beaver & Gephart, BELLEFONTE, Pa., up to, and including the 28th day of November, inst. The lands include

3,451 Acres and 113 Perches,

Lying on Marsh Creek, and its tributaries, in the townships of Boggs, Curtin and Howard, in Centre county, and are

HEAVILY TIMBERED

With a good quality of

White Pine, White Oak & Rock Oak

Timber, variously estimated at from

15 MILLIONS TO 35 MILLIONS FEET,

And are situate within two miles of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad at Howard. All tops and refuse can be utilized in the

MANUFACTURE OF CHARCOAL,

For which there is an active demand in the immediate neighborhood. Much of the land when cleared will

MAKE GOOD FARMS,

And can be disposed of at from $5 to $15 per acre. This is believed to be the *largest and best tract of Oak Timber* in Centre county.

The bids will be made either *all cash*, when deed is delivered; or, *one-half* in cash and the balance in one year with interest; or, *one-third* in cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest—time payments to be properly secured.

The bids will be opened at LOCK HAVEN, PA., on Saturday, the 29th day of November, inst., and will be subject to the approval of the creditors, for whom the trustee acts. The right to reject all bids being expressly reserved.

45-4t JAMES A. BEAVER, *Trustee.*

To the Farmers and Horticulturists.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer.

By special arrangement the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and the *Rural New Yorker* (which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly) will BOTH be sent to one address, one year, for ONLY $3.80. Every subscriber who accepts this offer will also receive a package of the plants and seeds of the

Great Seed Distribution

free, which itself is valued at $3.50! By this great offer we have secured to our readers two of the best papers, and a selection of valuable seeds, total value, $6.30, which we agree to send for the remarkably low price named above. A fully illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

First. "The Cuthbert Raspberry"—TWO plants. E. P. Roe says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

Judge Parry says: "The Cuthbert is far ahead of all the others in abundance of fruit, size of berry and hardiness."

T. S. Force says: "No Raspberry can be more highly recommended for general purposes."

Charles Downing says: "I consider it the most promising Raspberry before the public, as far as tested."

J. T. Lovett says: "It is the perfect Raspberry."

It is at once the highest-flavored, largest, most prolific and HARDY *variety of Red Raspberry known.*

Second. "The Telephone Pea." The new English Pea. At present held in England at $80 per bushel at wholesale.

Third. "Mold's Ennobled Oats." Mr. Mold, of England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the *Rural New Yorker* it yielded, last season, at the rate of 86 bushels per acre.

Fourth. "Abies Sibirica," one of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens known.

Fifth. Seeds of Magnolias, Soulangeana, Lennei, Acuminata, Fraseri, Glauca and Umbrella.

Sixth. Seed from Seedlings of the beautiful and new Iris Kaempferi. Hardy.

Seventh. Seeds of the splendid Pipe Vine, Aristolochia Sipho. Hardy.

Eighth. Seeds of the Man-Root, Ipomœa leptophylla. Hardy.

Ninth. Seeds of Bebbs New Aquilegias—bearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbines.

Tenth. "Hybrid Pentstemons." New, beautiful, hardy.

N. B.—The above *rare* collections of seeds are estimated to be worth over $2.50. Many of them cannot at present be purchased. 11-45-4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of Jos'd Kline, Sr., deceased.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed to pass upon the exceptions filed, restate the account, if necessary, according to his findings and also report a schedule of distribution among those entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of this appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Saturday, November 15, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. C. HEINLE, Auditor.

43-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JESSIE HALL, late of Kendall, Kendall county, Illinois, deceased. Letters of Administration, cum testamento annexo, on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated without delay to

42-6t SAMUEL HALL, Administrator, Beech Creek, Pa.

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.

GRAND FALL OPENING
—AT THE—
BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I wish to inform the public that I have just received an

ALL NEW } IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS { ALL NEW

And I am also better prepared to furnish you with all your wants in my line, having made it a study to buy just such goods as are wanted, and, notwithstanding the advance on all goods, I am selling them at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

My business is founded on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, which you will find in all cities—SQUARE DEALING and HONESTY. My stock is complete in all its branches, consisting of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, CORSETS, ZEPHYRS, CARPETS, YARNS, NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, BLANKETS, CLOAKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, DOMESTICS, &C., &C

All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

J. H. BAULAND.

MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation." 39-tf

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal
Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,
Dealer in
COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD
Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN
ANTHRACITE COAL!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

☞WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.☜

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

H. K. Hicks, Hardware, Stoves, Etc.

Imperial, Susquehanna, Keystone and Standard
COOKING STOVES,
—ALL OF WHICH HAVE—
REVERSIBLE TOPS.

☞I AM THE SOLE AGENT.☜

I HAVE TOO MANY KINDS OF PARLOR STOVES TO MENTION ANY ONE PARTICULAR KIND.

☞COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES, AND BE CONVINCED AS TO STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.

H. K. HICKS' HARDWARE.

Farm and Fireside.

A General Bankrupt Act.

Again this easy escape from debt is being talked about. Is it at all strange that there should be so much repudiation threatened and practiced, of State and municipal debt, when limitation laws, bankrupt acts, and insolvency laws are so common? The repudiation of State and municipal debts is morally the same as this individual shirking through insolvency laws. There is but one cure for speculation and debt making, and that is the repeal of all laws for the collection of debts, and then credit will be refused to the advantage, daily, of tens of thousands. The ill judged kindness of credit is the ruin of multitudes. If there was no law for the collection of debts, no man could follow the business of a trader who ever refused to pay a debt, and thousands would escape the ruin which surely for others yearly brings upon the innocent who are tempted to place their names on friends' notes. If there were no laws for receiving debts, the prosperity of borrowers would always have to be pledged to the lenders in advance. The terrible competition which men who trade with borrowed capital force upon business, would be gotten rid of, and those owing the capital they used would do a steady, safe business; prices would be kept more uniform, and more people would have to earn what they eat and wear than do so at present. When the last vestige of hope of recovering debts by law is abolished, then men will protect themselves by keeping their property until the cash is paid down by the purchaser, or other property to the full value is placed in pledge for payment. No homestead laws, bankrupt or insolvent laws would then be needed. Temptation being put out of the way, weak people would be more honest, and innate rogues would be shorn of their opportunity.

But a few years since laws existed in the old States which permitted the creditor to incarcerate the debtor in jail, and keep him there as long as he chose to pay his boarding, or until he had served a stipulated time entitling him to exemption by statute law. We call this a relic of barbarism in these more humane days, but if A lets B have his goods or money without an equivalent, and then endeavors to recover it by the aid of constables and magistrates, is the system anything more than a milder type of the old imprisonment for debt law? When all laws for the recovery of debt are abolished, people will learn that credit is worth something, and a little of it will go a great way. Dishonesty in a business man then will mean speedy ruin to him. No one will trust him a nickle if he ever once fails to pay. There would be less buying to be paid in the future, and more living within people's income. Goods would be cheaper and business of all kinds steady. The industrious would not feed the idle so largely as at present. It is an old proverb that credit is a device by which constables and lawyers get a living. Had not our people been in debt over head and ears when the depressing days of the recent past set in, the horrors of the last half dozen years would scarce have been felt.—*Ex.*

Dry Earth as Bedding for Stock.

There is nothing more useful in promoting the health and comfort of stock during the winter season, when animals have to be housed and fed, than dry earth. While it is most abundant, cheapest and easily acquired of all absorbants and disinfectants, it is almost entirely neglected. Straw makes a very imperfect bedding. It serves no purpose whatever, as an absorbent, and only indifferently well for keeping the animal clean. Farmers who have comfortable barns and stables for their stock should, during the dry season in the fall, and before freezing commences, gather from roads and any sources of supply that are convenient, and store under cover, enough pulverized, dry earth to keep the stalls and sleeping apartments of their stock well supplied through the winter. A good bed of dry earth is far more comfortable for hogs than one of straw, but both should be used. For keeping the stables where milch cows are sheltered and fed, clean and sweet, fine dry earth is superior to anything else. The liquid voiding of the animals is absorbed and all smells are prevented from pervading the premises. A dusting of dry earth banishes vermin from stock, and is at once the simplest, most convenient and harmless for, or preventatives of, vermin. As a saver of manure for those who value this source of farm wealth, dry earth is the most complete. There is nothing more desirably than clean, sweet cow stables, if good milk and butter are objects, and no other means will achieve this end so thoroughly, so conveniently and without extra expense, as to have convenient for use through the winter a supply of dry earth.

Winter Evenings.

For the coming six months, the period of out-door labor will be short in each twenty-four hours, and it becomes a question of importance, especially to the children of the family, as to how the long winter evenings are to be spent. An hour or two each evening spent in some systematic course of reading, or study, will be of great benefit to the children, and if done under the direction of the parents, and with their co-operation, will not only be of benefit to all, but will give them an influence over their children and an opportunity to lay a good foundation for the future, and to bias their minds in favor of literature which is solid and improving, which no parents who desire to see their children grow up intelligent, can afford to neglect. Not only should the family be provided with good papers, but at this season when there is so much leisure for reading, some books of history, or standard literature, should be read in the family. If the most good is to be had from reading, it should be done to some extent as family reading. By this we mean that it is not enough to furnish good books and papers, and then leave each one to read when and how he or she sees fit. This is good, to be sure, but some course of reading, where one shall read aloud, and all the rest shall listen, is what is especially recommended. To read aloud well is a good accomplishment, and not one of the least advantages gained will be the forming of a habit of reading to others. Another thing which recommends it, is that the mother gets the benefit of it. In most families her time is all taken up, her evenings must be spent in patching and darning, and the thousand things which she must do for her children, and it is often the case that while the husband keeps posted and up with the times, the wife and mother, through no fault of hers, gets behind. It will require some planning and patience to make a start in this matter, and perseverance to keep it up, but it will repay all the trouble a hundred fold. In families where there are several children in school, one hour a week might be profitably spent in talking about school and finding out what progress is being made. An exercise which we have sometimes introduced into our own family, and which has interested them as much as a play or a story, has been to furnish each one with pencil and paper, and announce a familiar subject, and each write for ten minutes, and then read and compare, correct and criticise. This article is not intended to lay down any rules, but to suggest that some plans be adopted for the long evenings so that the time be not wasted. Some system of this kind carried out will yield great pleasure and profit.—*Practical Farmer.*

Fattening Poultry for Market.

In one respect, however, we are a long way behind the poultry farmers of England and France, and that is in respect to preparing or fattening for market. We are not yet up to doing this in a thorough and systematic fashion, and on just this one point our poultry-keepers need to improve their methods if they would do better.—There is a vast difference between good fattened and poorly fed fowls—as much as between fat beef and poor, dry, tough meat—and that difference is realized when it comes to the market (in the price, which affects the producer) as well as when it comes to the table. In England and France poultry stuffing and cramming is universally practiced where fowls are fitted for the market, and this work, which used to be done by hand, is now performed by machinery. The machine is composed of a cylinder and piston, the latter being driven slowly into the cylinder, by means of cog wheels, while at the opposite end of the cylinder is a small gutta percha tube. The food being mixed to the proper consistency, is put into the cylinder, and a man taking a chicken in one hand opens its beak with the other and inserts the tube. A boy turns the crank very slightly and the pressure forces the food through the tube and down the chicken's throat—by which method two hundred chickens are "crammed" in an hour. The food employed consists of ground oats mixed with suet and milk; in cases where extra quality is desired new milk being used instead of skimmed milk. Cramming is practiced to some extent among our largest raisers of chickens for the market; but farmers and poultry raises generally must pay more attention to feeding fowls for the market, and to keep them confined while preparing them, if they would make the best meat and obtain the highest price.—*Cultivator.*

Mr. Tilden will be astonished, on referring to court reports, to see in what a maze of litigation with the Government he has been innocently involved. There are suits and suits, demurrers and appeals, and he is placed at every turn in the position of wishing to withhold from the Government money long since due to it for taxes. Mr. Tilden will not only be astonished; he will be grieved also. He will know that Pelton must have done it, while his guileless uncle slept; or that Smith Weed did it, or perhaps "Brother Henry," in the intervals of managing the State Committee; or that Manton Marble sent word from Europe to have it done; or that Mr. Colgate did it in that spirit of malignity toward Mr. Tilden which has characterized him during the whole trial. Some one of these men in whom Mr. Tilden confided must have betrayed him into his present humiliating position, and yet such is the tender trustfulness of his nature that he will be unable to publish their wickedness and set himself right before the country.

Irish Moonshiners.

"Do you see there beyond on the far island a curl of smoke?" asked the potheen-maker, pointing to what I had supposed to be in the blue mist hanging over the lake. "That is our island, and on it is our still, which by the blessing of God we have run, father and son, among these hills and islands for a hundred years."

We descend a steep path, carved among the bog and rocks, into a rude stairway and arriving at the border of the lake, saw tethered there a miserable, frowzy looking pony, which could do his forty miles with a load on his back, I was told, on a handful of oatmeal and a drain of water, and moored to a clump of brush a rickety boat, half filled with water. My companions immediately set to work bailing out the skiff, while I stood in the mud, feeling my curiosity growing cooler every moment.

Before reaching the island to which the skiff now served to carry us, the potheen man rose three times to his feet, at the imminent risk of capsizing the craft. I learned that his movements would be taken as a signal that all was right to those who were watching from the island; without it, all the appliances of their trade would be hidden, and the spirits either buried or thrown into the lake before our arrival. On landing, we were accosted by a straight-haired, wide-browed youth of seventeen, as handsome as Apollo, but with a great deal more vivacity of expression. Through the deepening twilight I descried the rank underbrush and the long ferns forming a very romantic-looking retreat for so vulgar and reprehensible an occupation as the illicit distillation of whiskey.

In a wretched hovel, without window or chimney, three men were seen through the smoke, busied with the fire and the still. They looked more like gnomes than human beings. The suffocating smoke, combined with the odor of the potheen, was more than my inexperienced olfactories could endure, and I retired precipitately to the purer air without. Here, seated on a stone, we partook of a repast of potatoes and buttermilk. I profited by this occasion to make a sketch of my host, while he entertained me with some particulars concerning his trade. Thirty years ago, he informed me, there were between forty and fifty thousand private stills at work in Ireland, but now there are not many hundred, the most of it being made by small farmers who have a surplus of grain. Although it is sold for one-half the price of the 'Parliamentary whiskey,' as he termed it, the profits are still so large, that notwithstanding the severe punishment inflicted on detection, it seems impossible for the government to thoroughly eradicate the evil. The islands off the Connemara coast are even more extensively occupied in its manufacture. One of the principal duties of the coast-guards, we are told, is the prevention of illicit distillation on the islands, and in conjunction with the police they have to make visits as frequently as practicable for the purpose. When the chance offers, the islanders have their stills at work, and at such times have a sentinel with a telescope on a high rock to give warning of the approach of the enemy. Manufacturers from the main-land also frequently avail themselves of the favorable situation of the island to come across and make a venture. If the look-out is vigilant, a capture is rarely made. When the approach of the coast-guards or police is announced, the rapidity of the work of concealment is said to be marvellous. The still is taken to pieces and hidden amongst the rocks or buried in the sand, sometimes taken out to sea and sunk, with a small floating mark attached, and the materials secreted in various ways. Everyone gives help except the lighthouse keeper and his assistants, as it is a point of honor to do all that is possible to outwit the revenue.—J. L. Cloud, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

Quacks.

The ancient highwayman was a considerate person. His demand might sometimes seem urgent, but they kept within certain bounds. He gave you a choice of evils. If you would surrender your money you might keep your life, and doubtless he often praised himself for easing you of that which might have proved to you a snare, while he granted you the most precious of earthly blessings.

The modern quack doctor is a much more bloodthirsty character. He has no such scruples as the highwayman, and no such moderation in his demands. With him there is no alternative. He wants your money *and* your life. When he has got your money he goes on to deprive you of your life. He makes you pay him heavily for putting you to death.

Precisely how large is the addition made by these blood-suckers to our bills of mortality will never be known until the judgment day. And it would be difficult, no doubt, to estimate the amount of money that they annually extort from their victims. Those who have some means of knowing the condition and the habits of the humbler classes are aware that the amount is very large. It is a pity that the facts cannot be brought to light. Will not General Walker try to include this item in the tables of the next census? If it were only known how much these people are doing to impoverish and destroy human beings, a society with a longer name than that of Bergh's would soon arise for their suppression.—*Editor's Table, Good Company.*

Here and there a Democratic paper is cheerful and even jocose. *The Boston Post* remarks, "What a wreck-election for Butler!" and in another line. "Kelly Judas out of Robinson's election." Thus the storm of political disappointments slides harmlessly to the ground on the playful grin.

Notes From the Agricultural Press.

The signs of the times are full of encouragement to the agriculturalists of this broad republic. Not only are the crops of unusual abundance, but through the general prosperity the home consumption of food products has materially enlarged, while, by reason of short crops abroad, a foreign demand of unexampled magnitude has appeared to absorb our surplus and to steady the price of produce. Admitting that the prices of agricultural products which prevailed in this country some two months since, barely covered the cost of production, the subsequent rise will carry a profit of considerable magnitude. With the prospective wheat crop of this year, the rise of one cent per bushel adds nearly $4,500,000 to the wealth of the holder, and when we figure the rise at upwards of twenty cents per bushel, the aggregate gain is about $90,000,000. Again, an advance of ten cents a bushel on corn, which has already occurred this season, adds to the wealth of the nation more than $140,000,000. When to these grand totals we add the rise in values of other grains, also butter and cheese, hops, wool, tobacco and pork products, we can form some estimate of the improved outlook for the agricultural interests of the United States.—*Cultivator.*

One advantage in soiling cattle is that, when the work is properly done, the animals always have a sufficiency of food, and if they are cows in milk, they will give a larger product than if allowed to roam and depend upon what they can get. At this time of year pastures are apt to be short, and to grow poorer until snow comes and the stock is put into winter quarters. Grass makes little growth in this state after the first of October, but cattle are often kept in pasture until December. During these two months they roam over the fields soiling whatever feed there happens to be, and often animals are nearly starved, because it has not come to the time of year when farmers deem it necessary to feed. This is a mistaken policy. At any time when pastures begin to fail, stock should be fed, and with all they can eat. A piece of drilled corn is excellent early in the season; but if this has not been provided, some corn meal, or a mixture of corn meal and wheat bran will be found admirable. It is real economy not to let cows fail in their milk through lack of feed—if the flow is checked, it cannot be re-established to its previous amount by high feeding afterwards. A cow half dried by being stinted in the fall, will not hold to her milk nearly so well through the winter.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

In many localities the wheat is being pastured down. When this is to be done, it is a good plan to continue the stock as closely as possible to small areas, to make them eat clean and close. This can only be done by herding, or by a system of hurdles. The latter are not generally possessed by farmers.

Chinch bugs and Hessian flies are increasing in great numbers, and in some localities doing extensive damage. What will be the end of this it is hard to predict. If the winter will be as favorable as has been the fall, insect life may be expected to swarm next spring. When found now every means should be used to destroy them, since it will save two, if not three broods next year. Those who understand the prolific breeding of insect life, will see the necessity clearly, of using what means may be in their power to thus early destroy what they can.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Causes of Short-Sightedness.

A prolonged and steady looking at an object or at objects near the eye, though at a proper distance, without rest or frequent change of the visual focus, as in long and absorbed novel-reading, intense study, or persistent diligence in needlework; the practice of reading or otherwise using the sight at too short range, are causes of near-sightedness. This latter results, in part, from insufficient light, or from its faulty direction, so that the hand or body throws a shadow on the page, or so that the direct rays fall upon the eye, causing undue contraction of the pupil, while the page is in shadow. It results also from improperly graded desks, from small and poor type and inferior printing ink, and from the faulty color and quality of printing paper; also from pale writing ink—pale when used—and from the substitution of the lead pencil for the pen, especially in the evening. A prone or forward position of the head too long maintained or frequently repeated and becoming a habit is another cause. This results from reading or studying with the book in the lap, and from the use of desks not graded to heights of the pupil. Donders says, "In the hygiene of myopia the very first point is to guard against working in a stooping position." He favors high, sloping desks, and indicates "rectilinear drawing on a flat surface" as a class of work which is especially objectionable. Reading and studying in railroad cars is known to be a fruitful source of injury. But insufficient light, perhaps more than any other cause, produces disease of the eye and derangement of the vision. This is not confined to the schools. Sadly frequent as it is found to be there, it is believed to be yet oftener illustrated at home, both by daylight and in the evening, in preparation for the school and otherwise. Artificial illumination is faulty at best; for in the most favored homes, the elder group is apt to monopolize the shaded drop-light or student lamp, while the school-boy, with his text-books, is found somewhere in the outer circle.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Salt on Wheat Lands.

In response to an inquiry from the McGregor, Iowa, *News*, R. Elliott & Co., a grain buying firm in Milwaukee, make the following report:

The evidences reported to us are mainly from Waknesha county, in this State, where salt has been used during the last three or four years. The results are reported very satisfactory in all cases. In the vicinity of Eagle the bug has been so destructive for several years that many farmers abandoned wheat raising, and the production of wheat was down to about ten to twenty per cent. of what it had been from 1860 to 1868. Experiments with salt, about four years ago, were so successful that an increased amount of land has been so treated each succeeding year, until the past year, when salt was supplied at that station for about 2,500 acres, and a considerable amount was also supplied at neighboring stations. The testimony of farmers is uniform and cumulative, and to this effect—it keeps the ground moist, acts like a fertilizer, pushes the crop a week or ten days ahead, and produces a yield about fifty per cent. greater than that of the same seed and same treatment, but not salt. This is in cases where the bug does not attack either.

As far as the locality is concerned experience shows that the chinch bug will not work in salted lands. An instance is cited where the little pests, "after destroying a field not salted, worked in a couple of feet in an adjoining field (salted) and then flanked out into a corn field." The only case reported this year where they have made much showing in salted land is on one piece where corn had been raised previously. They appeared in the places the hills had been, but died out and did no damage, and while there has been considerable damage by the bugs in Waukesha county, we can hear of none on salted lands.

The amount used is about three hundred pounds, or say one barrel to the acre, applied after seeding. We hear that it is sometimes mixed with land plaster; those who have so used it claim it the best plan. Refuse salt swept from dry salted meats at the packing houses is as good as any for the purpose, and can doubtless be procured at low prices at Dubuque, Sabula and other places near your county. It certainly will not cost much to try the experiment, and in any event the salt is worth more than its cost as a fertilizer.

The Edinburgh Review for October has just been reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y. The first article, "Germany since the Peace of Frankfort," is a severe criticism of Bismarck's political career; admits that he has founded a German Empire, but insists that he has lowered the character and intelligence of the German nation. The second article, "Mozart," considers the character of the composer as a man and a musician.

Perhaps the most attractive articles are those on "The Philosophy of Color" and "The Civil Engineers of Britain." In the first named paper we present with a striking picture of the effects of luminous vibration, and an account of experiments illustrating the manner of the production of the color effects of Nature. In the "Civil Engineers" of Britain we have a good account of the great advances made in physical science during the last half century, and of the able men who have, by their labors and discoveries, contributed to what may be termed a scientific revolution. In the course of it Capt. Ericsson's magnificent work, entitled "Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition," in which his labors for the third of a century are recorded, is admitted to be far superior to English mechanical publications in the bold style and finish of the drawings; and "much of the high position which America now occupies in engineering skill and efficiency is due to this illustrious engineer."

The publications reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Information reached here Saturday night of the death of one of the most notorious characters in the country. This was Mrs. O. E. Smith, who lived near Leginier, Westmoreland county. Her proportions were extraordinarily large. She measured thirty-four inches across the shoulders, and weighed within a fraction of six hundred and ten pounds. The coffin was necessarily of immense size, and before it was delivered two ordinary men lay in it side by side on their backs without crowding each other in the least. When brought to the house it could not be got through the door, and it was necessary to leave it outside until the time set for the funeral, when the corpse was carried out to the coffin.—*Richmond Va. Enquirer.*

Mr. Ewing is reported as reproaching the Republican party of Ohio for not trouncing him worse "in view of the result in New York." This seems unreasonable. It recalls the case of the boy who cried and "took on" because his mother put a larger mustard plaster on his brother than she did on him.

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In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second, and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And The Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government which the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington.—The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentuous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

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By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—How oysters breathe—bi-valves.

—A good winter suit $3.90 at Lyon & Co's.

—Going to the minstrels? Of course you are.

—A heavy double blanket for 89 cts. at the Bee Hive store.

—The handsomest lot of cassimere suits at Lyon & Co's.

—It has become quite fashionable for the trains to be late.

—Cashmeres, all colors, 15 cts. per yard, at the Bee Hive store.

—Splendid cashmeres 25cts. a yard, at Lyon & Co's.

—Where to go for dry goods—"Headqu rters," the Bee Hive store.

—A woman's warranted shoe 98 cts. a pair, Men's boots $1.45, at Lyon & Co's.

—Fine cashmeres a yard wide, all colors 25cts. per yard, at the Bee Hive store.

—Mr. Isaac Thomas has been putting up several new outbuildings near his house.

—An immense stock of ladies' coa's, from $1.37½ up, at the Bee Hive store.

—Lyon & Co., have just received a big lot of ladies' dolmans, of beaver and diagonal cloth.

—Homer D. Cope is not going to fall behind his last year's record, you may be sure of that.

—Every smoker well knows that Fuguet's cigars have no equal. They may be obtained of Harry Green.

—The event of the past week at the Mitchell house, on Linn street, was a big dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gephart.

—An addition has been built to the rear of Mr. John Curtin's residence on Linn street. The pot and kettle reign there supreme.

—Harry Green has lately laid in over a hundred dollars' worth of Fuguet's cigars. Get your share of them before they are sold.

—The heavy wind of last Wednesday night carried away the big shaving spout at Foutz's planing mill, tearing the scaffolding out from its foundations.

—Miss Lily Parker, of Porter, is the champion rifle shot of Lycoming county. She recently drove the nail eleven times out of sixteen at fifty yards, and did not miss the paper once.

—Light-fingered gentry operated successfully on Mr. Thompson's store, Potter's Mills, on the night of the 8th inst. Some $50 in cash, about $2700 in notes, and a lot of postage stamps were taken.

—Centre County Pomona Grange will meet at Centre Hall on Friday, Nov. 21st. Three sessions, 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be before the meeting.

—The Presbyterian church was well filled last Sabbath, a number from other churches attending. Rev. Mr. Laurie delivered an unusually fine sermon on the "Elements of Success in the church—Unity, Prayer and Work."

—Eight clog dancers and the same number of end men is something Bellefonte has never witnessed on her stage. The Louisiana Minstrels have that number in their complement of players, and they are reported as giving immense satisfaction.

—A very aristocrat among cigars is the "Real," a pure Havana. When a man is the happy smoker of this brand one might think he owned a row of brick houses. A box of these cigars would make the nicest kind of a present to your smoker friend. Sold only by Harry Green.

—Since the accident on Friday, Valentines & Co., have ordered a cautionary signal to be erected at the crossing at Reynold's mill. If care is taken to reduce the speed of the cars as they round the sharp curve above the mill, quite as much will be done to secure the safety of travellers by wagon-road.

—Our neighboring and neighborly "lightning-jerker and pole-splitter," Mr. W. F. Malin left us last Wednesday evening for a week's visit to York county. We saw his trusty "Kaintuck" in his hand, and suppose he meditated deeds of blood. Doubtless York county squirrels shuddered and hopped a bough higher when they heard of our dead shot's arrival.

Upset and Injured.

As Mr. Henry Keller, who lives just this side of the summit of Nittany mountain, near the picnic ground, was on his way home from town last Friday afternoon, he met with an accident that was very serious in its results. He took the road leading by the spring, and just as he reached the track used by Valentines & Co. an empty charcoal car came down the railroad, running at an unusual rate of speed The horses very naturally took fright, the car as it came around the bend appearing to come directly towards them, and they wheeled short around, turning up the by-road from the mill to the Quaker church. So short was the turn that the tongue of the wagon was broken off, Mr. Keller, his wife and daughter Annie thrown out backwards, with the seats and their purchases on top of them, and the two ladies injured, Mrs. Keller being very badly hurt in the region of the groin. The ladies were picked up and carried into Mr. Green's house, where they were cared for until a conveyance could be procured to take them home. The horses ran a short distance and broke entirely loose from the wagon, and went a little farther before they were captured. Mr. Lose very kindly offered his carriage to take the sufferers home, but as Mrs. Keller was unable to sit up, Mr. Guggenheimer's spring wagon was obtained, in which the ladies were fixed as comfortably as possible, and once more they started for home.

When near the residence of the late Harvey Mann the horses again began to run, and soon all the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out, Mrs. Keller striking her head upon a stone and falling into the water by the roadside. The spring wagon was broken badly. Miss Annie had her ankle sprained in this last fall, and Mrs. Keller narrowly escaped with her life. Very ugly scalp wounds were sustained by her, and she complained much of her lower limbs. The results of this double accident are very sad, and it will cost Mrs. Keller many weeks of suffering, if it does not result fatally.

Accidents are said to never come singly, but in our opinion the first, and in all probability the second, might have been averted had the proper precautions been taken long ago to prevent casualties at this very dangerous crossing. It is a wonder that fatal results have not occurred before. However, it would appear unwise of the driver to attempt going home with his frightened team, especially as one horse was known to be a runaway animal.

—If any desire to inspect an inventor's workshop, where genius has its home, let them pay Mr. Harry Landis a visit at the Snow Shoe round-house. There, in his private room, are strewn around models, draughtings and parts of almost every description of machinery—a place of delight for every mechanic. Mr. Landis is quite an inventor, and has lately projected a sort of d uble-action drill with improved ratchet, which promises to work well. On the table lies a model of a railway switch that will also move the switch block, do away with kicking it, which is often attended with danger to life and limb. But the chief attraction of the place is doubtless the little four-horse power engine, mounted on a bench, which is a perfect model of beauty and simplicity. We understand that Mr. Landis offers it for sale very reasonably. It is very strong, occupies small space, and its highly polished bearings and brass trimmings make it almost suitable for a parlor ornament; but utility and durability are by no means sacrificed for beauty. It is the result of Mr. L.'s labors during his recent sickness. Go and see our Edison.

—Typhoid fever has commenced its ravages over the Nittany mountain. Six or seven cases are reported in Centre Hall, and a number of persons are down with the disease in other places. Typhoid fever almost always arises from imperfect drainage, or bad water and milk. See how the sink is, and be sure a cesspool does not confront your back door. Have the cellar aired, and the well purified, else your water and milk may carry into the system the very seeds of death. A foul drainage, or too-near cesspool will cost you many a doctors' bill. If the necessary precautions, especially those of which we have spoken, are taken in time, there is but little need to fear the approach of this fell destroyer of life and health.

—A good overcoat $2.50, at Lyon & Co's.

Mt. Eagle's Big Wedding.

Weddings are still popular, and public interest in them is as great as ever. This time the nuptial wave has struck Bald Eagle. So it would seem from the number who assembled last Thursday in Mt. Eagle, at the pretty and spacious residence of Mr. John Leathers, Bald Eagle's popular potter. Lock Haven was well represented, at least a dozen of visitors coming from that city, and a large proportion of the population of Howard, and the neighboring country presented themselves to witness the wedd ng of Miss Mattie, daughter of the host, and Mr. F. S. Bower, also a resident of Mt. Eagle.

Two o'clock was the hour fixed, and between 75 and 100 guests had assembled by that time. Among the delegation from Bellefonte, was our valued "comp" H. C. Schroyer to whom we owe a good report of the day's doings. We think he kept up the reputation of the "boys" at home, when the dinner hour arrived.

Four waiting ladies and gentlemen accompanied the bride and groom to the altar. Miss Minnie Hoy and Mr. Wm Leathers forming one couple, Miss Ellie Leathers and Mr. Samuel Bower, completing the troupe. The dress of the then Miss Leathers was of course very elegant, as was befitting her station and personal charms, and her maids of honor vied with her in attractions. Many were the presents offered the y ung wife. They covered the range of the useful, beautiful and ornamental. But of quite as much interest as the presents was the wedding feast, which for bountifullness and variety of *menu* will be a nine days wonder to the people of the village. Tender mem'ries no doubt still linger round that festive board which groaned that day beneath its load of savory viands.

The newly married couple are of Mt. Eagle's best, and appear well suited to each other. In finding a good husband for his daughter (who, let us remark, didn't have much difficulty in finding lots of suitors, on her own account), Mr. Leathers has had a good deal more success than he had last year, in capturing the Democratic primaries for his nomination to the sheriffalty. He, no doubt, heartily cracked the crock of good luck—of his own make—over his son-in law to whose care his daughter had been committed. Now, William, you must replace your sister, and that do right speedily.

—The marksmen of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Juniata, Mifflin, and Centre counties will meet at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, November 26, and contend for a best-shot's renown. Four prizes are offered; viz., 1st, a beautiful, patent-muzzle target rifle, valued at $75; 2nd, $40 cash, 3d, $10. The conditions of the match will be the following:

Distance for off-hand shooters 100 yards; and for those preferring to shoot with rest, 150 yards.

No restrictions as to weight or kind of rifles, or as to sights; except to exclude telescopes.

Match to consist of 5-shot strings, to be measured from a given centre, which must be designated by a cross (X) before the firing begins.

Tickets one dollar each. Each ticket entitles the holder to make one string of 5 shots.

The holder of a ticket may shoot the string himself or select another person to do the shooting; provided, however, that no one person shall shoot more than five strings.

The best string made at either distance wins first prize; and so of the next three in their order of merit.

Judges to be chosen by the marksmen on the grounds and their awards to be final.

Each marksman to provide his own rests and target; no restriction as to size or form of target.

All money received as entrance fee will be distributed as prizes. The rifle will be a free gift.

—The Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, under the care of the Patrons of Husbandry, of which Isaac Frain, Esq., is president, and Mr. George Taylor is secretary, met on Monday, the 17th inst., in the Bush House. At the meeting some $40,000 of new policies were approved. This shows a very prosperous condition of the company, which is only two years old; for these policies have all been issued during the past two months. The farmers evidently have confidence in the management of the company.

—We learn that Mrs. Eli Lines, residing near Luthersburg, committed self-destruction by cutting her throat, on the 9th. She used a butcher knife, severing the main artery and the windpipe at one cut, causing death in a few minutes. She has been feeble-minded for several years.—*Clearfield Republican.*

The Y. M. C. A.'s Tenth Anniversary.

Numerous delegations from all the churches filled well the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening, the occasion being, as announced, the t nth anniversary of the Young Men's Chri tian Association, of this place. A voluntary and "Coronation" opened the exercises, and R v. Mr. Johnson led the congregation in prayer. A Bible reading and the address of the president came next in order. The president said that many changes had taken effect since the organization of the Association ten years ago, in the public school building, in the *personnel* of the organization, the manner of conducting the work, and the ends to be attained. He reviewed the work of the last year, speaking particularly of the reading-room, and the good success of this branch of labor for the boys. The means taken to add to the room's attractions were brought up, and the ladies publicly and heartily thanked for their kind assistance. In regard to the spiritual work of the Association, he thought that while no outward growth had been noted, all the attending members could say that they were strengthened and the better for the year's work. The officers had felt the need of a separate room for the boys who attended the reading room, and in order to meet this they had rented another room, having faith that the people of our town would sustain them in this. After classifying the objects of the young men's work during the coming year, he spoke of the need of some one giving his whole time to the work, to fill the position of what Mr. Taggart calls "executive secretary." A suitable person offered his services, if the necessary means were proffered. Would they be withheld?

"Antioch" was sung by the congregation, and then the treasurer, Mr. H. Y. Stitzer, made the following report, the chief recommendation of which, as he remarked, was its brevity: From the Temperance Society $25 had been received; from the Colfax lecture, $63.25; from voluntary individual subscriptions, $136.30; the three source of revenue aggregating the su n of $224.55. For the various expenses of the Association; viz., rent, gas, fuel, janitor's fees and miscellaneous, $156,67; in addition to this $25 had been sent to the State Association, $33.54 expended for repairs and carpet, and $20 paid for interest on a note in the hands of C. F. Cook, the whole reaching the sum of $265.21, making an over-drawn account of $40.66. The estimated expenses up to Jan. 1st are $275.91, to which the over payments of the past year, $40.66 being added, make the sum of $316,57. To offset this there are $160.00 of unpaid subscriptions which are available, leaving an unprovided for balance of $156.57 to be met by Jan. 1, 1880.

Gen. Beaver presented the claims of the organization in his usual forcible and telling manner. As he was no longer officially connected with either the State or home Association, he could the better plead for the young men, without any motive of self-glory being attributed to him. St. John wrote to the young men "because they were strong," and so it is now; the older ones must give their money and their advice, but the young men must do the work in which their youthful vigor, strength and enthusiasm will assist them. If the Association has done nothing else during its existence here and elsewhere, it has at least led its members to a better knowledge of the Bible, which is alone of vast importance and cannot be over-estimated. In its very existence the Association is a means of grace, just as the existence of churches, by their mere presence in a community, keeps the professors of religion from yielding to temptation. The Association presents its claims to every church in our town, for it is a training school for their youth, and when the ranks become thinned out new men will be trained by this means to take the fallen one's places. In the Association are found young men of every denomination. This is so, not because of a desire to have all the sects represented, but because in every church are young men who long to work for their brothers. Those who have boys can well afford to help towards increasing the attractions and advantages of the rooms, just as well as not. Separate rooms might be provided for those who cannot read, where they may enjoy themselves, and a magic lantern obtained to entertain them, and older ones, too. An attempt had been made to borrow a scioptican, and of such begging we ought to be ashamed. We cannot plead inability, for other towns, of smaller size and lesser wealth than ours, are doing far more than we. From a mere pecuniary point of view, it would pay the people of Bellefonte to help the young men in their efforts for the boys. By stopping idleness and loafing, and keeping the youth out of temptation's reach, doing away with the inordinate thirst for excitement, that tends to incendiary fires and deeds of vandalism, money invested this way would pay a large percentage in reducing our prison and poor expenses, in preventing many fires and promoting the moral growth of our town. "Do as you please, pay for virtue or pay for vice." This work of looking after the boys at night is a work that the Sabbath school and the church are unable to accomplish. Here is an agency that will step forward and do the work, if the necessary assistance is provided. Will not the aid be given? Others will feel as deeply on this subject and act without hesitation if they but give it a thorough and just consideration.

The collection was then taken up, and the pledges, previously distributed, received. The baskets, we are sorry to say, did not seem to give evidence that the pockets of the people had been deeply stirred, whether or not their hearts had been. Music by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Waggoner, occupied the time while the baskets were passed, and when this "interesting" exercise was concluded, Rev. S. E. Furst made a five-minute speech, followed by Rev. Mr. Miller, of Centre Hall.

The doxology and benediction concluded the service, which we trust was as beneficial as it was interesting. We have given unusual space to these anniversary proceedings, for we think that what was said was to the point and worth repeating. If any one will be led to take an interest in this good work, or even to thoughtfully ponder over his duty with regard to it, we will consider our time and space well spent.

Baird's New Orleans Minstrels.

Few minstrel troupes have appeared in this city that have given more general satisfaction than the New Orleans Minstrels, who appeared at Parshall Opera House Saturday evening. Among the leading features of this excellent troupe is the great clog tournament, which was loudly applauded by the large audience assembled. This tournament is an innovation in minstrelsy, presenting eight clog dancers at the same time, and was originated by Johnnie Mack and Billy Conway, who lead it. The allegorical tableau scenes were magnificent. The comic refrains by James Holbrook were very funny, and Mr. Ormiston Dixon's ventriloquism and vocal deceptions were rendered in the highest style of art. Frank West in his banjo solos was the best of this kind we have heard, and the burlesque "No Pinafore," brought down the house. The *personnel* of the show deserves particular credit for the gentlemanly behavior displayed both on and off the stage. No remarks were heard during the performance that might not be listened to by any one, and the entire programme was so fully carried out by the twenty-four performers that on their next visit hey will command a still larger house.—*Titusville Morning Herald, Nov. 10, 1879.*

That's the way the Titusville people talk about the company that will delight our citizens to-morrow night. If you know yourselves you'll go. You'll be sorry for it all winter if you don't.

—It must have been some envious, malicious Republican that told the story published last week, concerning our friend, overseer Schnell. Notwithstanding the fact of his having been twice elected by the votes of kindly-disposed Republicans, Mr. S. declares that he is as much of a straight-haired, dyed-in-the-wool bourbon Democrat, as he was when lying in his cradle. This surely ought to encourage that sick rooster. We stand corrected, Sir Joseph.

Jno. G. Uzzle, Esq., Snow Shoe's well known hotelist, is now on his way to Colfax, Iowa, where he will make a short visit. John is a pretty square man, for he pays the newspaper men well, and that's a sure sign, if he is a Democrat. If those Hawkeye "boomers" don't convert him before he gets back we mistake ourselves.

—Have you prepared for Thanksgiving? Get your good things for that day from Sechler & Co. and you will have additional cause for t hanks

—Crider & Son have in use, in their box factory, a new water governor, of which our townsman, Mr. H. W. Foutz, is the patentee. It is very simple, and the workmen at the factory say it works finely. The principal feature of the invention is that it very successfully unites the cog and friction action. We hope it will yet be manufactured here.

—Mr. S. W. Beach, now in the senior class of Princeton Seminary, and a teacher in the Academy a couple of years since, has received a unanimous call to assume the pastorate of the Twelfth Presbyterian church of Baltimore. Mr. Beach's fine abilities have already won him appreciation and distinction; for it is no common thing for a young man, not through his theological course, to be invited to the charge of a large city church. We congratulate Mr. Beach on his preferment, and look back with pleasure to the time we spent under the benign influences of his pedagogery. We had hoped, and that with reason, to see our old friend and teacher settled near Bellefonte, but hardly expect he will forego so brilliant an opportunity.

—The neighborhood of the boiling spring seemed ill-fated last Friday. Dr. Harris had his horse tied near Tom. Morrison's house, on the road turning off to the left, when it suddenly became frightened, or inspired with an evil spirit, and walked gently away at a 2:40 speed. Not content with all the road way, it attempted to climb the fence, leaving the buggy ungracefully straddled there, while fractions l east busied itself with tearing the harness to pieces, until its efforts at gymnastics were brought to a sudden end by tumbling into the dam, and seriously injuring itself. The horse is a fine animal of Mrs. Curtin's and is quite valuable.

—A sad accident occurred in Burnside township lately. While Martin Force was butchering hogs, a little girl of his, aged about ten years, stood too near the fire, when a flame caught her dress, and she was burned so badly that she died the next day. Her father was badly burned in trying to save his child.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor! BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE.

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diureses, Gravel,* and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, Trustees. 11-13-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

MUSSER—KREBS.—In Beliot, Kansas, Oct. 31st, 1879, by Judge Mehl, L. N. Musser, of Smith county, Kan, to Miss Kate Krebs, of Centre Co.

BOWER—LEATHERS.—At the residence of the bride's father John B. Leathers, Esq., on Thursday, Nov. 18th, 1879, Mr. F. S. Bower to Miss Mattie S. Leathers, both of Mt. Eagle, Pa.

ROCKEY—DECKER.—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. George H. Rockey, of Spring township, and Miss Anna Maria Decker, of Walker twp., this county.

KEEGLE—ALBRIGHT.—On the 7th inst., at Centre Hall, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, Mr. John Keegle and Miss Barbara Albright, both of Potter's Mills.

WORKING—STRONG.—On the 8th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, n Milroy, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, Mr. Wm. H. Working and Miss Rebecca J. Strong, both of Centre Hill.

HARSHBERGER—CONFER.—On the 21st ult., at the Lutheran parsonage in Centre Hall, Henry K. Harshberger and Miss Lydia Confer, both of Potter twp.

SPANGLER—HOSTERMAN.—On the 23d ult., at the residence of C. L. Gramley, Rebersburg, by Rev. Wm. H. Landis, Uriah Spangler, of Newton, Kansas and Miss Henrietta O. Hosterman, of Rebersburg.

SILVIS—WILLOW.—On the 28th ult., by J. F. Reilsnyder, Esq., Mr. Geo. M. Silvis, of Aaronsburg, to Miss Emma A. Willow, of Millheim.

DIED.

HOMAN.—On the 16th ult., at the residence of his son, John Homan, near State College, George Homan, aged 90 years, 4 months and 28 days.

GENTZEL.—On the 20th ult., in Penn twp., Alice, daughter of Daniel E. Gentzel, aged 16 years, 7 months and 17 days.

SLEGEL.—In Ferguson twp., of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Sleged, aged 56 years and 20 days.

The Markets.

Nov. 18th, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 25
Amber wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	18
Potatoes per bushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	30
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	